

CD	Agency	Line	Subject	Date	Location	Code
1126	FBI	3B	Jack Ruby: Long distance phone calls.	6/15/64	Wash DC	
1131	CIA	2	"Soviet Brainwashing techniques"	6/19/64	Wash DC	
1133	FBI	3B	Toll charges incurred by Seth Kantor	6/17/64	Dallas	
1138	FBI	3B	Various Ruby phone calls(Eva Grant; Vegas club)	6/12/64	Dallas	
1149	FBI	3B	Investigations re Ruby, Paul, Senator, Breck Wall	6/16/64	Dallas	
1171	FBI	2	Lee Harvey Oswald- Internal Security-R-Cuba	6/11/64	Miami	S
1173	FBI	3B;3C	Letter to Tulsa Tribune by Nick Krochmal,Cleveland	6/12/64	Cleveland	
1180	FBI	2	Mexican aspects of the investigation	6/26/64	Wash DC	C
1188	CIA	2	Allegation Oswald was in Tangier, Morocco	6/29/64	Wash DC	S
1206	FBI	2;3B	Lee Harvey Oswald- Internal Security-R-Cuba	6/18/64	San Francisco	
1212	FBI	3B	Lee Harvey Oswald re checks	6/23/64	New York	
1216	CIA	2	Memo from Helms entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald"	7/2/64	Wash DC	S
1220	FBI	2	Oswald; re: Guests at Hotel Del Commercio	6/26/64	Wash DC	C
1222	CIA	2	Statements by DeMohrenshildt re assass & LHO	7/6/64	Wash DC	S
1262	FBI	3C	Jack Ruby: investigation relating to Paul R.Jones	6/29/64	Charlotte	
1268	FBI	3B	Re-interview of Jess Willard Lynch	7/16/64	Phoenix	
1269	FBI	3B;3C	Location of photos of a bone specimen	CIA	7/14/64	Dallas
1273	CIA	2	memo from Helms re apparent inconsistencies from	7/22/64	Wash DC	S
1287	CIA	2	re Oswald and affidavit concerning cropped picture	7/23/64	Wash DC	S
1345			Dulles memo re help given O by Mme Yekaterina	7/23/64		
1353	FBI	2	Oswald- Internal Security-R-Cuba	7/27/64	Baltimore	
1356	CIA	2	Soviet Hunting Societies	8/7/64	Wash DC	S
1358	CIA	2	Time required for Soviet visa in Helsinki 1964	7/31/64	Wash DC S	S
1359	FEI	2	re Castro statements on assassination	6/17/64	Wash DC	TS
1373	SS	3B;3C	re Waldemar Boris Kara Patnitsky	8/5/64	New York	
1378	State	2?	Various embassy (Moscow) conversations	7/31/64	Moscow	
1380	FBI	?	Mark Lane	8/4/64	New York	C
1394	FBI	2;3C	Info furnished by Katherine M. Halle re A.I.Zinchuk	8/7/64	Wash DC	C
1404	FBI	3B	Records of Dall police Phone calls to Ft Worth	8/11/64	Dallas	
1409	FBI	2	results of invest to locate Carlos Camorgo	7/29/64	Wash DC	C
1413	FBI	3C	Interview with Richard D. Walker	8/11/64	Dallas	
1414	FBI	3C	Copy of slip of paper Ruby left at Graphic Studio		Dallas	
1424		?	Earl Ruby letter to the Commission	7/14/64		
1425	FBI	2	re American GI Forum	8/25/64	Wash DC	C
1427	FBI	2	re maintaining contact w Albert Alexander Osborne	5/7/64	Wash DC	C
1437	FBI	3C	re Sidney Joseph Whiteside	8/17/64	Houston	
1443	CIA	2	re Konstantin Petrovich Sergievsky	8/28/64	Wash DC	S
1452	SS	?	re Nancy M. Powell aka Tami True	8/25/64	Dallas	
1457	FBI	2	Mark Lane and his trip to Europe	8/17/64	Wash DC	C
1470	FBI	3B	Long distance calls of Harry Olsen	8/11/64	Dallas	
1479	CIA	2	re publication of documents furnished the Commiss.	9/11/64	Wash DC	S
1482	IRS	1	Tax returns Robert B. Baker, Bruce Carlin et al.	9/10/64	Wash DC	
1486	FBI	2;3B	Oswald- Internal Security-R-Cuba	9/2/64	Miami	
1487	FBI	2	memo entitled "Mark Lane James Delaney Garst	8/31/64	Wash DC	S
1490	State	3B	re permission for NC to publish certain State Docs	9/1/64	Wash DC	S
1504	FBI	3B	Bruce Ray Carlin toll charges	9/14/64	Dallas	
1510	FBI	2	Translations of FBI items D-244 to D-248 & 250	9/15/64	Wash DC	C
1522	FBI	2;3A	Mark Lane	9/22/64		
1523	FBI	3B;3C	statement from Omaha re Warren Egbert Heffron	9/18/64		
1528	FBI	3C	re William Wayne Howe's interest providing home	9/15/64		
1532	CIA	2	Documents seized at end WWII re Joachim Joesten	10/1/64		C
1539	FBI	2;3C	<u>Great Peru</u>	9/13/64	New Orleans	S
1543	FBI	2	German newspaper article	6/26/64	Wash DC	C
1545	CIA	2	Activity of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico City	6/4/64	Wash DC	U
1551	CIA	2	Conversations between Cuban President & ambass.	5/22/64		TS
1552	CIA	2	Soviet use of kidnapping & assass; Sov.press reac	2/28/64	Bton	S

Surveyor: more than 1 man shot Kennedy

'I know for sure' about two shots

By JIM MARIS
Star-Telegram Writer
(c) 1978 Fort Worth Star-Telegram

EASTLAND — A surveyor who says he participated in the FBI's re-enactment of the John F. Kennedy assassination has told the Star-Telegram the study proved more than one man was involved in the shooting.

Chester Breneman, now Eastland County surveyor, also said the distance and time figures published by the Warren Commission were "ad odds" with the figures obtained in the re-enactment.

Breneman participated in two separate assassination studies in Dallas' Dealey Plaza at the request of his long-time friend, Dallas County Surveyor Robert H. West.

Breneman said the first study was conducted on Monday, November 25, 1963, three days after the assassination, at the request of Life magazine. That study used still photos of all frames of the Zapruder film of the assassination.

Breneman said he saw three frames of the Zapruder film at that time which showed large blots of blood and brain matter flying from Kennedy's head to the rear of the car.

NUMEROUS WITNESSES, along with another film of the shooting, corroborate that account of the direction of the fleshy debris. The rearward direction would indicate Kennedy was shot from the front, although the Warren Commission decided all shots came from the rear.

"I'm not interested in making money or notoriety," said the 64-year-old Breneman. "I just want an explanation... Why the cover up?"

Breneman also said he has not spent time trying to figure out who is responsible for the assassination.

"I'm not trying to solve anything," he said. "All I've done is come to some conclusions based on what I learned and on what I know."

"The only thing I know for sure is that shots came from two different directions."

Breneman said his involvement began the Monday after the assassination.

"I WAS SITTING in Bob West's office shooting the breeze. I was a private surveyor in Dallas at the time. We were talking about the assassination when this fellow comes in and . . . and he was a special investigator for Life magazine. He asked if we would make an investigation down there and see if any other bullets

were fired and from which direction they came. They were aware at that time that something was haywire."

"So we went down there (to Dealey Plaza) and roped the area off. I stood on the parapet where Zapruder stood and took those pictures. They had still pictures of all the frames of Zapruder's film.

"Well, I stood there and lined up every thing that we could see in those pictures and we took measurements, matching everything to the frames. We first found that the first shot could not have been fired until a certain distance because it had to pass through a tree."

Breneman said he was using original stills from the Zapruder film, and he clearly recalls the three frames showing matter from Kennedy's head flying backward.

ASSASSINATION RESEARCHERS say several frames from the Zapruder film have never been made public. Breneman said perhaps those frames are the ones that show at least one bullet struck Kennedy from the front.

Breneman said one other thing happened to him which convinced him that Kennedy was hit from the front.

"I was friends with Maurice Ball (a former state representative from Dallas) and we were in his office a couple of days after the assassination. Now, he was good personal friends with Audrey Bell who was the chief surgical nurse at Parkland Hospital.

"So, he decided to call her up. He told me to listen in on an extension phone. He talked to Audrey and asked her to describe the president's wounds. She said

there was a frontal entry wound and she described it quite thoroughly. I wish now I had taken all this down. Then she said there also was a rear entry wound. Ball talked a bit more and hung up.

"A few days later, the autopsy report came out of Bethesda Hospital and they said the doctors at Parkland were all balled up and that all the wounds were rear entry wounds.

"The next day, after reading this report, which dumbfounded me and millions of other people, I went to Maurice Ball's office again. He called Audrey Bell while I was again on the extension phone and he asked her what the people at Parkland had to say about the autopsy report out of Bethesda.

"She said something to the effect that she had no further comment on the matter and she hung up.

"Some time later, Maurice Ball talked to her and she told him that a doctor's wife said they were told not to say anything."

BRENEMAN SAID THE Life investigators had a suite of rooms on the 13th floor of the Adolphus Hotel and that he accompanied the investigators there after surveying the plaza.

He said at that time they all were in agreement that no one man could have done all the shooting the day of the assassination.

Breneman also participated in another test.

The Life investigators asked if anyone was an expert with a bolt action rifle. Breneman, who had won medals as a Marine contest shooter, replied he had had experience.

"Believe it or not, here it was the Monday after the assassination and they had managed to get a Manlicher-Carcano rifle from that sporting goods place in Chicago just like the one they said Oswald had."

"They had me up there for hours working that bolt. But I couldn't do it in less than about three seconds. There's an art to pulling a bolt speedy. You learn that in the military."

"And, I did it while looking at a stationary target . . . a moving target is something else again."

"We came to the conclusion that it couldn't be done in the time limit they were trying to get me down to."

Breneman said one strange thing stuck in his mind about the Life investigators.

"This man . . . told me, 'My life isn't worth a plug nickel on this investigation.' Then he pulled his shirt back and showed me this bullet-proof vest. I thought that was a little odd."

THE SECOND SURVEY of Dealey Plaza was done May 31, 1964, at the request of the FBI and the Secret Service.

"I just happened to be in Bob's office both times. He said, 'Do you want to come along?' and I said, 'Sure.'

"Why the Secret Service and the FBI were not out there the day after the assassination, I'll never know. And also, I believe there were three agencies there, the FBI, the Secret Service and another — the Treasury Department maybe. Anyway, they did not work together. Some of the other guys were calling the FBI men 'feeble.' I took that to mean he thought they were feeble."

"We again measured distances and elevations by matching the frames of the Zapruder film. We examined a bullet mark on the curb on the south side of the street. This part of the curb was replaced shortly after the assassination. Also right after the assassination, they were mentioning a sign which had a stress mark from a bullet on it."

"It's my understanding that this particular sign was quickly taken down and no one has been able to locate it."

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

"During the May re-enactment which was done for the Warren Commission, the FBI used a Secret Service follow-up car. But it was in no way like Kennedy's limousine."

"They were all crunched up in there, shoulder to shoulder. In that condition it would have been impossible for one man to move two of them."

"I WISH TO STATE that both investigations were conducted in a very diligent manner. I have no doubt that there were two assassins. Life magazine's special investigators believed this to be true. The Secret Service would not say. But, at the time, they

seemed to be the reason that we were there and we felt the Secret Service did that way too."

Brennan said after a Warren Commission interview report later in 1964, he checked a few of the figures from its investigation.

"The figures were at odds with our figures," he said. "After checking a few figures, I said, 'That's enough for me. I don't care.'

"For instance, over map, we marked the spot corresponding to Zapruder film frame 371. The Warren Commission checked this in 1964 before they used it in-

the report. The Warren Report shows a 210 where we show a 202."

Brennan also said the FBI traced model frames 214 and 215 on all three Kodak cameras used in Dallas when it actually was purchased by the rear.

"IT WOULD SEEM to me that the Warren Commission had enough evidence to conclude that the Warren Commission could come up with the idea that another shot came from the same direction as the first," Brennan said.

"All I have been concerned with is did another shot come from another direction? I know danger will fit in."

EDITOR'S COMMENT: We find it necessary to reprint so many news stories because the copy does not make the national wire services. Since the information, we feel, is important the items have to be reprinted here.

WORSE THAN WE THOUGHT:
4% of the farms in the United States now produce 50% of all farm products.

JOURNALIST ON THE RUN

Reading *THE MARCH OF JOURNALISM* by Harold Herd (published in London in 1952) gives some understanding to the direction journalism seems to be heading in this country at the time.

"Sir Roger L'Estrange, Surveyor of the press in 1663 and the sole person then authorized to write and publish newbooks, expressed this characteristic seventeenth-century viewpoint somewhat naively when he rejected the idea of issuing any sort of what he called Public Mercury (the contemporary equivalent of a newspaper) on the ground that it made the multitude too familiar with the actions and counsels of their superiors and 'gives them not only an itch but a Colourable Right to be Meddling with the Government.'"

In October 1663, L'Estrange caught an unfortunate printer whose home was invaded before the evidence could be hidden. The printer had some sheets in his home on which he had printed "if the magistrates prevent judgment, the people are bound by the law of God to execute judgment without them and upon them."

The unfortunate printer was tried, found guilty and ordered to be hanged, disembodied and quartered..." When printer, Twyn, appealed for intercession with King Charles II for mercy, the judge retorted: "I would not intercede for my own father in this case if he were alive."

We have not reached this low point in our journalistic history, but the high water mark has been past. Stories of journalists trying to serve two masters a-bound. Daily news stories record that our journalists are in full retreat from the First Amendment towards those of our seventeenth century forbears.

Our friend, Arthur Cherry, sent the stories on the next page.

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

9. See CS 2429, 2792. The Warren Report's assertion that the driver who provided information with his first ride out of Dallas made a statement which "generally conforms with Crawford's statement is extremely disingenuous. Not only did the driver in question deny remembering the day or day of the week on which the ride occurred; he also denied many of the corroborating details which Crawford had supplied. His statement boils down to one sentence: Some time in November, he gave Crawford a lift to the outskirts of Dallas. (Driver's name: Clarence Summers).

10. FMG IV, p. 64.

LATE NEWS

Gordon Novel has been transferred to a Federal prison mental hospital.

DIED: Elbert L. Harris, one of the early critics, passed away May 9, 1978.

A Book Review by Robert Platt, PhD, TJC, Ft. Worth -----

WE ALMOST LOST DETROIT -- by John G. Fuller

I recently attended the Texas Regional Conference on Alternative Policies sponsored by The University of Texas at Arlington and Fuerzas de los Barrios Chicanos.

One of the speakers was a young historian by the name of Henry Wasserman. He talked about nuclear fission as an alternative source of energy and the dangers involved, with intermittent applause. In the course of his remarks he mentioned a book by John G. Fuller entitled *WE ALMOST LOST DETROIT*, Ballantine \$1.95.

Quite conscious of exasperating statements made by speakers playing to the crowd, I decided to do some investigating myself. I bought the book. It is a shocker, indeed.

The history of the development of nuclear power plants in the United States is chronicled in detail. Numerous "fail safe" systems have failed repeatedly and governmental agencies have consistently kept the truth of the failures and the dangers from the American public.

Briefly the story is that on October 5, 1966 the Enrico-Fermi Atomic Power Plant located only thirty miles from Detroit reached a critically dangerous level of radiation. None of the experts knew which way to turn. The local sheriff and the Michigan State Police had been put on standby alert for evacuation of the area of most immediate danger. Luckily or Providentially (take your pick) the possible did not happen and after several months The Enrico Fermi project was permanently closed. The nightmare of October 5, 1966 has been experienced on a lesser scale numerous times.

Many physicists and other scientists who were once sympathetic to nuclear power as an alternative source have changed their minds. Governmental agencies with vested interests at stake, however, have used every technique imaginable to keep the public uninformed and consequently quiet.

Dr. Paul Erlich, author of *THE POPULATION BOMB* writes "Anyone who cares about the future of America must read *WE ALMOST LOST DETROIT*."

HOUSE BOY

By Penn Jones

A Carl Rowan column in the Dallas Morning News of January 15, 1978 said in part: "I have never spied for the CIA, never been on the CIA payroll, never spread any lies at the CIA's request--but I have had journalistic contacts with the CIA ever since I began writing about world affairs almost 24 years ago, I will continue to have such contacts."

This is a clear admission of guilt. Rowan, most of us know the CIA is more sophisticated than to approach a newsman and say, Here are some lies we want you to spread. As editor of a weekly newspaper, this editor learned years ago that Rowan was considered a CIA conduit.

Rowan continues: "Upon returning from the People's Republic of China in November, I set about writing magazines articles about that country, and I wanted the latest data about China's petroleum sales abroad. China's trade with the U.S., China's exports of grain from Australia, Canada, China's increased usage of fertilizers...I spent hours talking to country officers in the State Department about China's oil sales to Japan and the Philippines, to officials in the Commerce Department about China's GNP, population, 1976 trade surplus.

"After I had worn myself to a frazzle, I talked to a single CIA official who simply handed me a report published in October by that agency's National Foreign Assessment Center. That publication contained, in clear detail, all the information that I had slaved to get from a maze of departments, agencies and offices, including several committees of Congress.

"It is a foolish journalist who does not avail himself of CIA documents, CIA briefings, CIA expertise on who is doing what to whom in which country."

Rowan fails to tell us whether or not he gave the CIA credit in his stories for the information gained from the spy agency. The CIA would not want the information to be credited to them. They would prefer the world think the information came from a free, honest and unfettered newsmen.

Rowan continued: "I also talk to the CIA because I believe good journalism requires lots of cross-checking. I learned while in government that the White House, State Department, Defense Department and CIA may have four different lines going on controversial issues--like Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

We believe that too Rowan. That is the reason, we feel, you should credit each agency with each side of a story--at all times. Then the public can truly decide on which side of an issue they want to stand.

We feel if Rowan had given proper credit to each side of an issue, he would not have been known all these years as a CIA "houseboy."

* * * * *

A competent farmer can make more clear money picking up beer cans on the highways than he can by farming a thousand acre farm.

* * * * *

TV stations contest use of warrants to obtain film of houseboat dispute

SAN RAFAEL (UPI) — Bay Area television executives Wednesday contested the right of authorities to use a search warrant to obtain films of a battle between sheriff's deputies and a band of protesting houseboaters.

Executives at Channel 4 (KRON) and Channel 2 (KTVU) refused to surrender their films when a Marin county investigator arrived at the stations with a search warrant. Two other stations — Channel 5 (KPIX) and Channel 7 (KGO-TV) — handed over only film or tape which already had been broadcast.

The films showed officers battling houseboat owners and their supporters at Sausalito's Gate 5 on Dec. 21. More than a score of persons were injured and 13 were arrested during the demonstration contesting construction of a marina which houseboat owners said would force them out of the area.

Marin County lawyers said the

firms possibly could be used to identify suspects who might be charged with felonies.

San Francisco Municipal Judge Agnes O'Brien Smith signed the warrant on Dec. 21 at the request of the Marin County district attorney's office. Assistant District Attorney said the film footage was intended to provide prosecutors with possible evidence.

"We're not going to give up anything until we've talked to our lawyers and considered the legal implications," explained Channel 2 news director Ted Kavanau.

"The DA may see this material at our studios, but we won't hand over the film or the out-takes. This is just a fishing expedition on their part."

Francis Martin, KRON vice president and station manager, called the action "absolutely outrageous. It harks back to the dark ages of Nazi Germany."

The Marin County district attorney's office chose to issue a search

warrant rather than a subpoena, which is more specific in describing what is sought but less likely to anger the news media.

"It is our policy to cooperate with all agencies of local, state and federal government upon issue of a proper subpoena," said KRON's Martin. "We receive subpoenas all the time. Why they didn't issue one in this case, I really don't know."

The use of search warrants to obtain material from newsgathering organizations will be challenged in a case expected to come before the U.S. Supreme Court next month.

It is an appeal of a ruling by U.S. District Judge Robert Peckham that Palo Alto police used a search warrant illegally to raid the offices of the Stanford University Daily on April 12, 1971 to obtain unpublished photographs.

Palo Alto Times
Dec. 29, 1977

Target: 1st Amendment

Editor of the Times:

Coordinated police riots on college campuses peaked in 1970 at Ohio State, Kent State, and Jackson State — harbingers of the 1984 police state.

Illegal ransacking of the Stanford Daily in 1971 was sternly rebuked by federal courts. The Nixon court is scheduled to review the seven-year record of litigation on Jan. 17. The obvious hoax, lamey shrugged off as a "communication breakdown," will not be revealed in any of the *amicus curiae* lobbying efforts mounted by the masterminding of the Southern strategy against civil rights laws belatedly affirming the Constitution.

The Nixon court will not hear that the 1971 Stanford Daily ransacking achieved its immediate purpose — massive infusions of taxpayer dollars into city and county police. The long-term targeting of the First Amendment is just now unraveling, as a result of unprecedented lobbying of Nixon-Ford appointees on the Supreme Court.

The stage was set on Oct. 22, 1977 with a joyously coordinated police riot against 1,300 peaceably assembled on the Kent State commons. Two days later, seven students were arrested for attempting to read the First Amendment before a peaceable campus assembly. One of those unresisting students politely asked, "Have you no conscience?" He was beaten and additionally charged, of course, with assaulting, resisting, and interfering with an "officer."

Law enforcement authorities are still smarting over the astronomical reparations decreed by the courts for illegally and literally busting 13,000 peaceably assembled in the seat of government to protest ongoing criminal wars, just three weeks after the Stanford Daily rampage.

The splendidly coordinated Nixon court charade has been timed for scheduled introductions of the Senate Judiciary's dirty dozen S. 1437 in February. With the First Amendment disposed of, the other nine points of the law — the Bill of Rights — are expected to succumb to the triumphant Trilateral takeover. It's just a matter of creating the climate, setting the stage, and ringing down the curtain on American freedoms.

The Stanford Daily was tailored to fit, "even though it was a 'student newspaper'." At least the kids at Kent State won't have First Amendment human rights to kick around any more.

ARTHUR B. CHERRY,
370 Duluth Circle, Palo Alto.

NATION-WIDE GUN REGISTRATION GOES INTO EFFECT MAY 21, 1978, SAYS BATF!!

Dear Friend,

The day we have all been dreading is now in sight. Gun registration of *all* firearms—rifles, shotguns, and handguns—sold in the United States will go into effect starting May 21, 1978, under new regulations proposed by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. BATF announced on March 15, 1978 that their new regulations called for the establishment and funding of a NATIONAL, CENTRALIZED AND COMPUTERIZED REGISTRATION SYSTEM. In Congressional and public briefings on the proposals (which go into effect through administrative fiat, bypassing Congress and the will of the people), Assistant Secretary Richard Davis declared that these regulations would give BATF authority to call in and computerize all existing Federal Forms 4473, which list the name and address of each firearms purchaser filled out by buyers since 1968. Such action is in violation of Congressional intent and the will of the people, expressed by votes of 2-to-1 against any registration scheme by the government.

If they get away with this usurpation of congressional authority, the rest of the Carter gun control program, which includes a ban on transfer of firearms between persons, can be enacted piecemeal by further administrative fiat. This highly dangerous proposal is obviously designed to circumvent the power of Congress and the will of the people.

It is vitally important that you write the BATF to give them your comments on these proposals. By law, public comments will be accepted for 60 days prior to the enactment of an administrative fiat (remember, this does not have to go through Congress!), so we have until May 21 to comment. Comments must be filed *in duplicate* to: Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, Wash-

ton, DC 20226, Attention: Regulations and Procedures Division. Please get all your friends and associates to file comments and spread the word. Take stationery, envelopes, and stamps to your friends and mail their letters personally to ensure they go out.

Send a copy of your comments to your Senator, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC 20510, and your Congressman, U.S. Capitol, Washington, DC 20515, and ask them to act to stop this and other bureaucratic attempts to bypass Congress and the will of the people and impose further gun controls on us citizens. In addition, ask that the Congressmen demand the removal of Assistant Secretary Richard Davis, who came up with this proposal to bypass Congress and stop any further budgeting for BATF (which announced it will divert funding from other BATF programs to fund the registration scheme, in view of the fact Congress would probably not authorize funds for such a program) until BATF responds to Congressional pressure.

Proposals of this kind require a 60 day notice, which was given by BATF on March 16, 1978. Reaction time for administrative fiat, which will probably be used more frequently in the future, is so vital that the mails are too slow. A telephone network is mandatory. Set one up in your club or group and tie it in to the N.R.A. state director who will in turn be tied in to NRA headquarters.

This bureaucratic action by BATF demonstrates the dangers of accepting vaguely worded compromises, such as the 68 Gun Control Act, under whose so-called authority BATF is basing this proposal, even though the intent of Congress not to allow Federal registration was clearly stated. We have to work to get this law off the books, or BATF will continue its attempts to do by administrative fiat what Congress refused.

Any donations to assist us in offsetting the costs of this battle would be greatly appreciated.
Please send donations to the AD HOC COMMITTEE AGAINST GUN REGISTRATION.

AD HOC COMMITTEE
AGAINST GUN REGISTRATION
P.O. Box 693 • Boulder, Colo. 80306

LEE'S DOPPELGANGER

By Brian Burden

So far as I know, it was Joachim Joesten who first alleged that Jack Ruby's factotum Larry Crafard was the "second Oswald" (OSWALD THE TRUTH, Dawnay, 1967). If the photos reproduced in the Hearings are authentic, Crafard was hardly Oswald's double; nonetheless, he was sufficiently similar to Oswald in build and coloration for Ruth Paine, mainly on the basis of a color photo reproduced as CE 453, to testify that "Crafard's photograph bears a strong resemblance to Oswald", and for honest and uncommitted witnesses such as Robert Patterson² retrospectively to identify Crafard as Oswald. Coincidentally, both men had small scars on their upper lips: In Oswald's autopsy report³ we read:

Midline, upper lip, terminating at the vermillion margin, is a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch pale scar.

In an FBI profile of Crafard,⁴ we read:

Scars: $\frac{1}{2}$ " scar center of upper lip.

Quite apart, however, from these physical similarities is a strange series of coincidences which strongly suggest conspiratorial interaction:

1. According to the FBI profile cited above, Crafard joined the Army in September 1958, and received a general discharge barely a year later on November 10, 1959.⁵ In early November 1959, Oswald was in Moscow and had begun to announce to relations and journalists that the Russian authorities had finally agreed to allow him to stay in the Soviet Union.

2. During April-June 1961, Crafard, allegedly an itinerant laborer and carnival worker, whose usual stomping grounds were Michigan and Oregon, came to Dallas to work for the Teer Plating Co.⁶ This was a crucial period for Oswald. He had already announced his intention to leave the Soviet Union. In April, he met and subsequently married Marina Prusakova, and throughout May and June he was making urgent efforts to secure permission to return to the USA with his wife.

3. On June 13, 1962, Oswald and his family finally returned to the USA; on the 14th he was welcomed by his brother Robert at Love Field, Dallas. Exactly two days later, Crafard consolidated his Dallas connection by marrying Dallas girl Wilma Heaney.

4. Crafard's marriage (of convenience?) did not prosper. According to the relevant FBI report (CE 5226), it finally broke up in June 1963, "as his wife was a lesbian." Remind you of certain rumors about Lee's problems with Marina?⁷

5. Nonetheless, Larry "first went to Dallas (sic) in March 1963 to attempt a reconciliation".⁸ March 1963 marked a new phase in the fortunes of Oswald and his family: they met and became intimate with Ruth and Michael Paine. More significantly, perhaps, it was on March 12 that the Carcano rifle was ordered under the name of A. J. Hidell.

. So far, if we are to accept the accounts of the Warren Report and the FBI, Crafard had visited Dallas twice, and had significant dealings (marriage) with a Dallas resident once. Each of these occasions coincided with a crucial phase in Oswald's fortunes.

6. Crafard next turned up in Dallas on 15 October 1963. According to CE 5226, he was employed as a roustabout in connection with the Texas State Fair; according to the Warren Report, he took up immediate employment with Jack Ruby; either way, he arrived in Dallas exactly one day before Oswald began work at the TSBD.

7. Shortly after the assassination, Crafard decided to leave Dallas. Whether he left on Saturday 23 as he alleged, or on Sunday 24th after Ruby had shot Oswald, is by no means certain.⁹

We are left with a series of very strange coincidences. What part if any Crafard played in the assassination of JFK remains uncertain. Some clue, perhaps, is provided by a remark by Penn Jones in FMG IV concerning Crafard's testimony before the Warren Commission:

Crafard's testimony is that of a trained agent. If the question was important, Crafard could remember nothing. If it was a trivial question, Crafard remembered every minute detail.¹⁰

It seems extremely likely that Crafard was a "trained agent." As to his precise mission, the National Archives may perhaps one day provide a clue. X

P.S. On December 7, 1963, Billy Lee Beard was summoned to the Dallas FBI office in connection with his claim that he had seen Oswald at a turkey shoot in Irving. After scrutinizing three photos of Oswald, Beard left the office in the company of agent Arthur Carter, who takes up the story as follows:

On leaving the office...a young man was observed in the reception room of the Dallas Office of whom Mr. BEARD remarked, "Boy, he sure looks like OSWALD." (CE 2934)

Whoever the young man was, he could not have been Oswald, who was dead; nor could he have been Crafard, who was in Michigan.

NOTES & REFERENCES

1. Warren Report, p. 360.
2. Ibid, p. 360. See also CE 2830, 2884. Patterson complicated matters by adding that the young man who resembled Oswald said that he had come from Chicago; Patterson also said that the man had a tattoo on his left forearm. Neither of these details apply to Oswald or Crafard, though Oswald had scars (not tattoos) on his left wrist and left arm.
3. CE 3002.
4. CE 5226.
5. Ibid. "Discharged per AR-635-200-STN 264"
6. H XIII
7. For example: "By now Ruth had established a more stable relationship than anything he (Oswald) had ever offered Marina. She was a better companion, a more successful breadwinner, and a more efficient householder. To be sure, he was a male. But his wife had found his virility wanting." Manchester, DOP, Bk 1, Ch 1. One might add here that Crafard, like Oswald, had two young children.
8. CE 5226. Crafard's testimony before the Commission shows that he was lying to the FBI when he described this as his "first" visit to Dallas.

Bowles is absolutely certain he made the tapes for the FBI in March 1964 and had no knowledge of any further Bureau interest in the recordings. When I asked if they had come back a few months later to get another copy he said no, not to his knowledge, and added he probably would have heard about it if they had. Imagine his surprise when I told him about Warren Commission Exhibit 1974 (CD1420). An unidentified FBI agent, at the request of the Warren Commission, came back to the DPD on July 21, 22, 23 and 24, listened to the belts given him by Chief Curry and made yet another transcript! CE1974 gives no information on how he was able to extract so much information (far more complete than any previous transcript) from belts that had become 'badly worn.' Indeed, as Bowles recalls, the belts were still in very good condition when he first played them in March.

The really puzzling aspect of this second FBI visit is why it was even necessary. Bowles had given them two complete tape copies four months previously. Why would the agent spend four days with worn Dictabelts when the Bureau already had two very good tape copies? And what happened to them and the report(s) by the agent who first met with Bowles and later received the tapes? Moreover, why wasn't the Warren Commission made aware of the early tapes and, presumably, the transcripts? Bowles vaguely recalls learning that one of those tapes went to a lab in Oklahoma or some state other than Texas.

Dallas Police Lieutenant Doug Gassett was present with the agent for at least the first day and might shed some light on this curious situation. Gassett is believed to be working in Austin, Texas.

CE1974 also includes dramatic evidence of more than one 'original' Dictabelt in 1964. The agent noted in parentheses where each belt ended, and the corresponding time can be deduced from the preceding and following time annotations:

BELT NO.	END TIME	TIME COVERED
2	10:50	40 mins
3	11:30	40 mins
4	11:55	20 mins
5	12:40	45 mins
6	1:10	30 mins
7	1:44	34 mins
8	2:18	34 mins
9	2:48	30 mins

Remember that the Dictabelts could physically hold no more than 15 minutes of continuous transmissions and that a delay stopped the recorder whenever transmissions or noise ceased for 4 seconds. On an ordinary slow day it's certainly possible for less than 15 minutes of voice traffic to have been transmitted in a 45 minute period. But on November 22, 1963 there was constant radio traffic from 12:25 at the earliest! There's no way the almost continuous radio traffic from 11:55 to 12:40 could fit on one 15 minute Dictabelt. What's more, Bowles' personal 1964 transcript indicates a new belt began just after 12:25pm.

104 (VALENTINE)
Is the President going to come
down Ervay?
Dispatcher (MC DANIEL and
HUFFSTUTLER)
(End of Belt Four)

- 13 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1974—Continued

269 (REILHARD)
Will you check with my supervisor
and see where he wants me to go.
I am through with my second
assignment.
(12:40)
(End Belt Five)

So the agent could not possibly have listened to the 'original' belts; in fact, they don't even correspond to the numbered belts obtained by the HSCA. The belt in evidence now is clearly marked belt '10' and dated 11-22-63, while CE1974 lists Belt 5 as the one corresponding to the assassination. On it are the initials JH (meaning dispatchers Jackson and Hulse) and the initials of the DPD telephone clerk who routinely fed fresh belts into the recorder. The NAS Panel recently had a photograph of Belt 10 shown to her and she identified her handwriting. None of the other belts, or photographs of them, have been provided. Since Belt 10 must also be a dub, one wonders how her initials got on it.

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

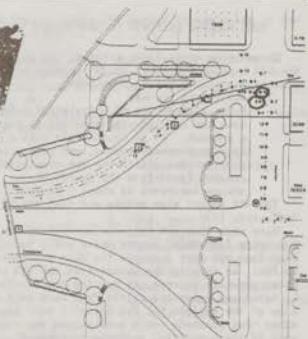
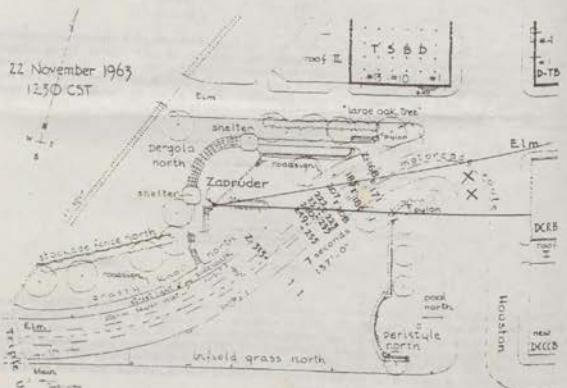
So the focus of the NAS Panel has shifted significantly, from questioning the conclusions of the HSCA scientists to questioning the authenticity of the Dictabelt itself. All of the belts need to be subjected to spectrum analysis to find, at the very least, whether the 57 Hz power hum appears elsewhere. Special attention should be focused on the belts relating to Officer Tippit, the tracking of the suspect(s) and finding of evidence; and the apprehension of Oswald. The questioning of evidence might best be handled by another panel.

And now, just hours before setting this in type, the *coup de grace*. A motorcycle officer in the exact position predicted by BBN is visible in the Zapruder film at the time of the first two shots. Late in 1978, HSCA Deputy Chief Counsel Gary Cornwell and Photographic Consultant Robert Groden were again studying the film in an optical device that stabilized and enlarged selected areas. Cornwell spotted what seemed to be a moving motorcycle helmet in the west lane of Houston and moving faster than the motorcade, to its right. Groden agreed with Cornwell's observation, but thought it was probably a car. The two men had been working together for years, and their judgment of evidence might best be handled by a grand jury.

Two years later during a visit to Robert's house while working on the still-unreleased Taft documentary, he showed me a moving, stabilized blowup of Howard Brennan. Just to his left was the motorcycle helmet, but the image was so vague and the movement so subtle, that I soon forgot about it. Like many of the intriguing photographs, such obscure images may not be totally convincing.

In trying to make sense of the Decker transmission and its implications, I suddenly remembered the officer in the Zapruder film. By diagramming Zapruder's field of view in the frames between 160 and 200 it was quite obvious that McLain had to be visible. However, if BFN was correct (presuming he needed several tries to get the information and strike some prints), I informed Professor Ramsey of the discovery with a blowup of Z-183 and diagrams by the HSCA and Robert.

Early this morning Robert called with the pleasant news the moving helmet can be seen in Z-188 and Z-194. In 188 it is just to the right of the spectator dressed in yellow and about shoulder-level; by 194 the helmet has moved to that person's left and sunlight reflects off the helmet. The next issue of TCI will include the Groden blowups and an attempt to learn whether McLain's position is, as many suspect, supportive of the head shot coming from the grassy knoll.



17A-17 MICROPHONE LOCATED AT SCALE PLATE

Late Flash: Charles Harrelson, now indicted as alleged assassin of Federal Judge John Wood, according to an unconfirmed report, is said to have been shown the "tramp photos" by former DMN reporter Chuck Cook. Harrelson reportedly pointed at the tall tramp and admitted, "Yeah, that's me...but I didn't shoot anybody." More details next issue from Gary Shaw, who's been checking out the Harrelson/tramp connection.

BRIEFS

The ghost of J. Edgar Hoover haunted pages 7 and 8 in the last TCI, causing a "printing error"; the edited commentaries of LA newspaper Baxter Ward were reversed (renumber your copy with page 7 as 8 and 8 as 7 and it'll make more sense). Dr. Linda Norton's Birmingham office says the official LHO autopsy report will be completed within 80 days, then published in the Journal of Forensic Science; several medical observers at the gravesite saw an apparent discrepancy which may be part of the delay (more in a future TCI, we hope)... We now have 1960 and 1968 photos of Charles (the tall trap) Harrelson, but a possible indirect link between the JFK and Judge Wood assassinations has surfaced, delaying their publication—we're hoping for April... TSBD employee Charles Givens died recently and neither Dallas paper noted his connection with the event of 11-22-63, unknown to any research... Givena had been living in Dallas with his married sister....The latest from the scientists studying the Bronson film is their final report will be in the hands of attorney Sigalos by the end of March... Reader's Digest is active in the JFK case again—it has taken a one-time LHO co-worker into hypothesis to jog his memory....There's been a rumor that Digest advanced Edward J. Epstein more money for his *Legend* book than it could ever earn in sales—anyone have more info or documentation?...David Lifton will appear locally on *Layman & Company*, a weekly interview show on KXAS-TV plugging the paperback issue of *Best Evidence*....Watch your listings for *Encore News*, a syndicated program hosted by Floyd Kalber, one show is titled "11-22-63" and contains nearly 15 minutes of JFK assassination-related film in a mostly Warren Commission presentation....*The Man Who Saw Kennedy*, a 1981 documentary about Lee Harvey Oswald, is currently being re-edited and some new interviews with surviving Kennedy brothers made in the last few months are absolutely chilling.... The ABC Cleopatra on J. Edgar Hoover and the JFK assassination has still not been scheduled, despite what producer Tom Bywaters told TV Guide a month ago....Researcher Frank W. Hoffman, Jr. tells us the National Archives has upped its copy charge from 20 to 25¢ per page—but don't expect the reproduction quality to go up, too....On March 30 President Reagan is scheduled to speak at the Washington Hilton, exactly one year after the assassination attempt—we thought it was the criminal who returned to the scene of the crime!

TODD VAUGHAN RESPONDS TO GARY MACK'S FEBRUARY 22, 1982 ARTICLE (1)

There is no error in my article. It is very true that WMA matched the impulse from the DPD tape beginning at 144.90 seconds to Dealey Plaza by 95%. However, that 5% uncertainty should not be overlooked.

The WMA report states:

"The high degree of correlation between the impulse and the echo sequence does not preclude the possibility that the impulses were not the sounds of a gunshot. It is conceivable that a sequence of impulse sounds, derived from nongunshot sources, was generated with time spacings that, by chance, corresponded within one one-thousandth of a second to those echoes of a gunshot fired from the grassy knoll. However, the probability of such a chance occurrence is about 5 percent. (2)"

The WMA report also points out that the 5% uncertainty could be smaller than indicated. (3)

Gary says that WMA "eliminated five of the six impulse possibilities - the only remaining (possible) source was a rifle (not)..."(4) As with many things he writes Gary does not give a source for this statement. The WMA report says no such thing. In fact, as seen in the excerpt from the WMA report above, they could not eliminate other possible sources as causing the impulse patterns.

Noted and respected critic Paul Hoch told me in a 2/18/82 letter, after reading a copy of the article "If Not Shots" I sent him, that, "Gary's statement that "Nothing" other than gunshots could have caused the recorded impulses is obviously not correct, even if the acoustical analysis is right."

TODD VAUGHAN RESPONDS TO GARY MACK'S FEBRUARY 22, 1982, TCI RESPONSE TO A DECEMBER 15, 1981 LETTER FROM STEVE BARBER(5)

Much of Gary's work is "interesting, yet highly unscientific" also. The method Steve used to compare the Decker message from Channel Two to Channel One is a very good way to simultaneously compare the two channels. They can also be compared by listening to them individually just as well.

Gary questions how the Decker transmission got on Channel One. (6) The explanation is very obvious. The Channel One open-mic was near a second DPD radio that was tuned to Channel Two at the time the transmission was made. Thus, the mic picked up the sound and transmitted it to the DPD, where it was recorded by the dictabelt.

The reason that the Decker transmissions and the 4 other Channel Two transmissions on Channel One are not completely clear is also very obvious. The Open-Mic was on a moving metacarpal, a cycle that apparently never got closer to and further from the radio tuned to Channel 2 at various times. When the two were close, the transmissions could be picked up and recorded. When they were further apart they could not, also, the level of the background noise, as well, as other sounds affected what could be heard and what could not.

The Decker transmission on Channel One does not end with "homicide." The complete message "heard is

"... held everything secure until the, homicide and other investigators can get there."

I would also like to respond to a statement, apparently by Gary Mack, on page 1, paragraph 1 of the February 22, 1982 TCI.

Gary writes: "... Since it now appears that the dictabelt studied by the HSCA was a dub and not the original. (7)

As usual, this statement by Gary Mack lacks a source citation. However, I do know the source. The source in Gary's reluctance to accept the Decker theory, resulting in his belief that the original dictabelt was somehow altered, moving the shots at least

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

64 seconds forward to the Decker transmission or adding the Decker transmission to the dictabelt itself. (8)

Although this certainly is a possibility there is not one shred of evidence to suggest it. It has not been proven by anyone, scientifically or otherwise, to have occurred. However, the Decker transmission has been proved, scientifically, using voice-prints, to be on both Channels One and Two. (9)

In Summation, the many errors in all of the writings of Gary Mack are either simple, honest mistakes, or outright lies. I hope they are just mistakes.

Todd Vaughan
March 24, 1982

FOOTNOTES:

1. TCI, February 22, 1982, pp 3-5
2. S HSCA, WMA Report
3. Ibid
4. TCI, Feb. 22, 1982, p. 5
5. Ibid, Pages 1-2 and 5

6. Ibid, page 5
7. Ibid, page 1
8. Corresponds with Gary Mack between Todd Vaughan and Steve Barber
9. Several highly reliable sources, most of whom cannot be revealed at this time.

To the Editor, TCI:

II/25/82

Frank Bennett's mathematical whizzaroo infuriated me in three vitally important places :

1. reducing 3-dimensional bodies to 2-dimensional targets will always allow "wandering" wound locations and never produce firm ones.
2. using HSCA's tortured seating arrangement for the Governor to dictate (last paragraph) that the shot probably came from the Dal-Tex is not responsible research.
3. Seymour's first bullet from window #11, sixth floor of the TSBD, ricocheted to the right off a twig into the Governor's back ... its thoracic track was deflected again to the right by the fifth rib ... after exiting it traversed the right wrist and was subsequently removed from the limp cousin by the FBI. (how the hell do I know that? I don't but I welcome the FBI's correction)
3. to murder the Single-Bullet Theory one more time is good mental exercise ... why not do it by quoting Jim Garrison?

Oswald did not fire a shot that day

and then get your feet wet in Killing Coverup which looms as a possibility in 1982 : Sirhan and Hinckley

Gary Mack knows I welcome new researchers... when one comes along

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

With something that screams for criticism, adverse or not, it's only fair to him and the rest of us to see if he's going to reflect wet continuing his inquiry where it'll uncover The Continuing Coverup.

cheerio
R H Cutler

March 7, 1982

Editor
Atlanta Journal
28 Marietta St., NW
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

All that bull about Williams killing all or even any of those 26 black youths could not be more ridiculous. You get at the I-B-O-T-I about who set Atlanta up for this human-behavior experiment and you have:

1. The people who set-up Jonestown
2. The goons who put the 2 guys up Reagan-March 31, 1981,
3. The sanctogenes who eliminated grace-man Sante
4. The goons who pleasure in brainwashed pigeons like Mark David Chapman, John Hinckley, Jr., Sirhan-Sirhan, Brimner, Saye, Gene Moore, etc.,
5. You will have the bastards who out of Vacaville prison set up the killing of the Manson Family,
6. The people who became so afraid to stop Ike's crusade for Peace and who eliminated the three Kennedy Brothers to preserve their Odesse-B.S.C.-C.I.A. game plan.

Why do they do it:

1. Diversion of attention from some big world scam they are doing or planning to do.
2. Disinformation leading to destabilization of U.S. economically or verbally of Germany for World War I and World War II.
3. Preparation for hard-right military takeover for World War III with U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. for unification of Germany.

How is it managed:

1. S.S. General Martin Bormann rules the terror-torture Nazi-world and Argentina with the greatest concentration of economic resources offices to perpetuate this with a world-control plan first structured when S.S. Gen. Artek-East Gehlen had the CIA in 1946 to 1948 to 1950 the N.S.C.-C.I.A. overrule of our president. We never had four presidential elections controlled, if you count Nelson Odante Rock's 1976 due to manipulation of the political, Old Prussian Nazi Fritz Kremer is still on the scene as planning agent--and he was and is the puppeteer of Kissinger and Brezhnev both foreign born, and that big back Gom, 54-12 Haig.
- 2.

Why is it possible:

1. Because the structured news media makes no effort to stop it. The few (1%) individual newsmen who do try to expose this scam are eliminated by torture.
2. Because the U.S. people are kept in the dark--about the destabilization that is destroying their standard of living and concentrating power

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In hands of fewer and fewer--i.e., 13 of banks now have 58% of total bank resources, yet it is necessary to eliminate 12,000 small town banks and 4,500 savings and loans to concentrate this power control for World War III.

Iby, an adult, you will say is too library to even consider. You had better invest in a book on the subject. In 1977, John and Gerald Felt, "The whole form of our government will be changed," Dorothy Kilgallen, reporter, after one hour special talk with Bobby said, "I am horrified at what I have learned. I am going to tell this later with other newswomen." Mrs. Rogers said, "I only know of one Warren Commission--all the rest get their results for everlasting silence as did Gary F. Powers in 1977 after he told it all in nations I've seen.

Charles A. Spence
Country Baker for 45 Years
P.O. Box 430, Sherman, Texas 75090

To Witness or not to Witness

By Frank Hoffman

Louis Steven Witt claims to be the so-called Umbrella Man that can be seen in Dealey Plaza photos during the assassination of President Kennedy.

Many critics tried for years to find out who this mystery man was and why he was the only person in Dealey Plaza with an open umbrella on a warm and sunny afternoon.

Most critics thought this man to be part of the vast conspiracy which took President Kennedy's life and one prominent critic stated flatly this so called Umbrella Man fired a dart at the President at point blank range, but no matter who or what he was, he is a strange and curious artifact of the whole assassination story.

During Mr. Witt's public testimony before the House Select Committee on Assassinations, Mr. Witt brought many new facts to light that just don't fit in with what is known to have taken place in Dallas over nineteen years ago.

According to Mr. Witt's own testimony he went out for lunch and just happened to wind up in the plaza with his umbrella to heckle President Kennedy, but instead of heckling the President he became a witness to a horrible murder (or did he?)

When questioned by Mr. Gammie of the Committee's staff of "what did you do when the motorcade approached?", Mr. Witt answered "Well, as I recall, the motorcade had already made the turn and was coming down Elm Street going west on Elm before I became aware it was there, and it would have been from straightline position off to my left about like this (indicating) when I saw it."

"Then asked what he did when he saw it coming at him Mr. Witt elaborated further, "I think I got up and started fiddling with that umbrella trying to get it open, and at the same time I was watching, I was looking across the street."**

In viewing various photos of November 22, and particularly P-11 Willis photo no. 5 we see the Umbrella Man already next to the Stemmons sign with his umbrella open and above his head. The President is still coming toward him and not (TUN) walking toward the street. He is stationary and flying his umbrella proudly.

Mr. Witt further stated he was walking when the shots went off. My copy of the Zapruder Film shows the TUN standing still and the only motion he is making is by pumping that umbrella up and down. My eyes are not too good but I see the Umbrella Man walking.

Mr. Witt went on to say that he reacted by going over and standing on the retaining wall just as he got his umbrella open. Here are his exact words as testified to, "Did you react in any way?" and Witt's reply, "No. I continued to move forward and finally got this umbrella up in the air. I think by the time

I got the thing up in the air I was over and possibly standing on the retaining wall."***

We see in Willis no. 6, Bond nos. 4, 8, 9, Bothun no. 4, and Towner no. 2 we see the Umbrella man sitting on the curb by the stemmons sign talking to a dark complected man and not standing on any retaining wall. The only retaining walls in the plaza are back behind the Umbrella Man on which Abe Zapruder stood filming the motorcade and the one south on Elm Street on which Howard Brennan was sitting watching Oswald firing at the President.

The Umbrella Man by all photos known had the best view of the President and had the best vantage point to see them impact on the President, but again according to Louie Witt he did not see anything. He claims his umbrella was in the way. When asked what he saw by Congressman Fauntroy referring to the shooting Mr. Witt's exact words, "I-my view of the car during that length of the time was blocked by the umbrella being open. (Some testimony omitted)" One thing I recall there was a movement in the President's car. By this time-I don't recall seeing the President. He must have-I am sure he was down. The only thing I recall was the-there was sort of a pink movement, and it was Jackie Kennedy, I think, wearing a pink dress or something."****

The Umbrella Man is seen looking directly into the limousine when the shooting occurred and he thinks Mrs. Kennedy is wearing a pink dress. I can't believe Louie Witt's memory is that bad. Everybody who was old enough to remember the assassination knows the color of Mrs. Kennedy's dress which she wore to Dallas that day.

During Mr. Witt's appearance before the committee he insisted that the umbrella be checked for a weapon, but Mr. Witt nor the committee could prove it is the same umbrella. Mr. Witt stated anybody could have handled that umbrella at any time. So what help was it to bring some old and battered umbrellas to a Congressional Hearing? *****

The Umbrella Man seen in photos taken on November 22, seems to be very friendly with his sitting companion, but Louie Witt testified to the fact that he only looked at this man once.*****

Our Umbrella man seemingly converses with this dark complected man and chats for a few minutes after the shooting and then curiously walks away. This is not the Louis Witt we know from testifying before the HSCA.

Just by these simple little mistakes in his testimony, Louie Steven Witt destroys his credibility as the Umbrella Man. He can't remember what he saw or where he was at the crucial moments of the shooting. He claims to be on a non seen retaining wall, claims to be walking while opening his umbrella at the same time while TUM in photos is stopped standing straight and pumping an already opened umbrella.

Who is the real TUM in the Zapruder Film and Wilm. Bond pictures and other photos, but who ever he is he is not one Louis Steven Witt...

* HSCA., vol IV Pg 432.

** Ibid. pg 432

*** Ibid. pg 433

**** Ibid. pg 441

***** Ibid. pg 443

***** Ibid. pg 449

PENN JONES COMMENTS ON HOFFMAN UMBRELLA MAN ARTICLE

EDITOR'S COMMENT: We are happy to print Frank Hoffman's article, although we disagree. I am the person who found and tried to interview TUM. It went this way: "My name is Penn Jones," Witt: "Get Out." There is no doubt in my mind that he is TUM and that he was pumping the umbrella in Dealey Plaza. The question is why pump? His reason given the Congressional Committee, that he was protesting the philosophy of Joseph Kennedy Sr., is quite silly. We doubt if he even knows the meaning of the word philosophy.

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

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EDITOR: Penn Jones

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption. Always fight demagogues of all parties. Never belong to any party. Always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. Never lack sympathy with the poor. Always remain devoted to the public welfare. Never be satisfied with merely printing news. Always be drastically independent. Never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

April 10, 1907 Joseph Pulitzer

York City by osmosis. Without any executive having responsibility for the decision.

In late 1974 Chase bank created a "management committee" to meet on a regular basis and make decisions regarding New York City's fiscal crisis, its debt and borrowing practices. It included Rockefeller and the bank's other top executives.

The SEC staff lawyers, who questioned Rockefeller on July 28, 1975, asked the God-father of finance to provide the

SEC with the minutes of these crucial meetings at which the city's fiscal fate was determined. Rockefeller testified: "We don't keep minutes of the management meetings."

Rockefeller, who earns \$900,000 a year including bonuses, was then asked to give the SEC his diary of daily appointments and his telephone logs.

Rockefeller replied that he kept "no diary" and had "no log" of his phone calls.

The published SEC report (volume four, page 71) had this to say about the major commercial banks including Chase:

"No uniform system of record-keeping or storage retention as to transactions in the city notes existed among the banks examined. Records were not only disorganized at certain banks but were also incomplete, conflicting, and often illegible."

Just as miners have an occupational disease, called black lung, gangsters have an occupational disease, called amnesia. David Rockefeller displayed amnesia before the SEC.

In reply to more than 30 separate questions, Rockefeller



MARY WAGNER 2/75

said he had "no recollection" or "no memory" of meetings, decisions, documents, and even press releases distributed by his bank.

Reading David Rockefeller's testimony would lead one to think that Chase bank—with \$50 billion in assets, a computerized record-keeping system, and branches in more than 100 nations—is actually run like a loanshark operation on Mulberry Street.

The SEC staff attorneys asked Rockefeller why Chase bank let its New York City notes "mature out," thus reducing its portfolio position, and in effect, dumping on the public city paper that the bank knew was going bad.

Rockefeller's rationalization, worthy of Frank Costello's logic before the Kefauver committee, was:

"We were reducing all our tax-exempt holdings . . . it had nothing to do with New York City. . . . I never try to concern myself with the details of what securities would be sold at any moment in time."

When Senator Kefauver asked Costello why he was on the payroll of Roosevelt Raceway for \$45,000, Costello blithely explained:

"Because the track was having a problem with too many bookmakers hanging around. And I guess they figured I knew all the bookmakers."

Rockefeller has perfected the method of insulating himself from potentially criminal conspiracies. He has mastered the technique of the cover-up. He has learned the great Mafia secret that it doesn't matter what the public thinks, only what the courts can prove. He understands the imperative of not producing one incriminating piece of paper.

Chase Manhattan Bank dumped New York City notes the same way the Mafia sells the juice of the poppy flower—in whispers, without financial records, without witnesses.

And without guilt.

* * * * *

GEORGE WASHINGTON TURNED OVER!!!

From the Tom Snyder TOMORROW SHOW, April 5, 1978

Q. Was Lyndon Johnson an honest man?

Jack Valenti: He was an honest man except when honesty didn't suit the situation.

PENNSYLVANIA GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE—
PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTOR TO THE JFK COVERUP

By J. David Truby

One of the principal contributors to the coverup of the truth about the JFK assassination is a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Arlen Specter, a Philadelphia attorney and GOP gubernatorial candidate is the man responsible for the scenario that glued the entire Warren Commission lie together. Oswald's "guilt" depended upon one factor, that one single bullet had hit both John Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald. Evidence that could be established there had to be at least two gunmen, and thus a conspiracy.

Specter's assignment was the crucial "Basic Facts of the Assassination," which had to be carefully explained away if the preconceived coverup was to hold.

The initial FBI report had President Kennedy hit by the first bullet, Gov. Connally hit by the second, then JFK hit by a third bullet. But, because of timing, the rifle and other ballistic problems, that scenario required at least two riflemen. The Warren Commission already had its orders—prove Oswald was the lone assassin. So, the FBI report had to be altered.

Arlen Specter was assigned the important task of getting around that FBI report and the other factual ballistic evidence that clearly proves more than one man shot John Kennedy. He invented the so-called "Magic Bullet" and used it as the "Single Bullet Theory," which stated that a single bullet struck both men during several seconds apart to each of them. Yet, this exact same bullet, entered as official evidence, is in almost pristine condition, showing none of the battering and disfiguration that happens when a bullet strikes a person.

When Secret Service agents, FBI witnesses, and medical authorities pointed out that simple physical examination of the evidence proved that no single bullet could have done all that Specter claimed they were mistaken and that his "Single Bullet Theory" was correct. The Warren Commission agreed, and the coverup of John Kennedy's murder was on full force.

The man who engineered all that wants to be Governor of Pennsylvania. Naturally, he never talks about his role with the Warren Commission in public nor is it mentioned in his official political press handouts.

Why?

It is because he knows it is "bad politics" to be associated with the gang that covered up the conspiracy that had John Kennedy killed? The fact is that Arlen Specter's political career is tied with elements of that association.

He served as co-chairman of the Pennsylvania branch of the Committee to Reelect the President (CREEP) for Nixon's 1972 campaign. The '72 trial led straight to the Watergate operation and that attempted coverup.

When that happened, Arlen Specter got a recall request as the going got bad. Richard Nixon was in political trouble because of the Watergate assassination. In December of 1973, Nixon specifically requested that Specter become the chief of his Watergate Defense team. No doubt the former President had remembered the Philadelphia lawyer's performance in an earlier coverup.

Washington insiders say that Specter is a political protégé of former Attorney General John Mitchell, now doing time in a federal prison for his part in the Watergate business. That's another association he doesn't want you to know about. Studying political science at the Nixon-Mitchell College of Dirty Tricks is hardly a proper credential for a man who wants to get rid of the corruption in our state.

Arlen Specter has repeatedly said he wants to clean Pennsylvania of corruption. From all I know of the Kennedy murder and its continuing coverup, if Specter is really interested in getting rid of corruption in Pennsylvania his first step should be to resign from candidacy and his second step should be to move out of the state.

Perhaps he could continue his career in Dallas.

* * * * *

At least 24 journalists killed since January 1977

DALLAS TIMES HERALD, Wednesday, May 3, 1978

By ROBERT SHEPARD

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Journalists increasingly become the targets of terrorist acts, including murder and kidnapping, with the global death toll reaching at least 24 since Jan. 1, 1977, news magazine reports.

In addition to the deaths, 27 journalists have either been injured by police or injured in violent attacks by political extremists, according to which counts are the most accurate in the current issue.

Twenty reporters, editors or newspaper owners have been kidnapped. Several are missing and presumed dead, according to the article by Andrew Kopkind.

Some of the recent victims cited by the magazine were Egyptian editor Youssef el-Schati, who was killed by Palestinian terrorists Feb. 18 in Cyprus, and Hunter magazine owner James P. Flynn, who was wounded in a March 6 durante his obscenity trial in Lawrenceville, Ga.

Kopkind attributes the terrorism in part to the news media's being caught up in "romantic political associations in which journalists are playing increasingly important roles."

"One of the consequences of the rise of the mass media is the political importance of the press—and the increasing importance and dangers for its stars and symbols," he says.

Many of the victims of violence during 1977 and this year probably were not of the press media, but of their wives. Kopkind says that women journalists run through the dangerous thicket of news and politics with little consciousness of the consequences of their work.

Two journalists, a Cuban journalist who has been most active in Latin America, described as "a veritable compass of repression and terror against the press."

In Argentina alone, at least 12 journalists have been killed and 13 abducted over the past 15 months, "all at the hands of right-wing terror squads and government police acting outside the law."

The most notorious is the self-styled terrorist group that recently kidnapped former Cuban premier Aldo Moro, "too notable for having made journalists prime targets," the article said.

"They [the Moro kidnappers] apparently been responsible for killing Carlos Condega, deputy editor of the *Turbo* paper La Stampa, as well as wounding five others." The five all suffered multiple gunshot wounds in the legs.

Following Flynt's shooting, the only other reported case of violence against a journalist in the United States involved Cheng Han-Yuan, a reporter for the *China Tribune* who was beaten by a gang of youths in New York City. Han-Yuan, a Chinese tourist, had reportedly alleged vote-buying shenanigans at the Chinatown Benevolent Association.

Acts of violence against journalists were cited in Bolivia, Brazil, Congo, African Empire, Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Germany, India, Italy, Libya, Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Per-

uguay, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Uganda, the United States, Uruguay, and Zambia.

Most of the violence against journalists in foreign countries has been directed at citizens of those countries. Among the most recent cases is Argentine Press editor Oscar Soria, who was kidnapped last November in Buenos Aires and held for 18 hours before being released, and Associated Press reporter Michael Goldsmith, who was kidnapped and held in secret in a room in the Central American Economic Council.

David Holden, chief foreign correspondent for the London Sunday Times was abducted and murdered near Cairo last December. The article says Egyptian authorities believe an intelligence organization was involved.

The Monday article also cites several acts of violence, mostly beatings, against news organizations abroad.

Much of the terrorism in Argentina has been directed against the liberal daily *La Opinión*, whose editor, Jacobo Timmerman, was abducted and later released but sprung by government agents, the magazine says.

"Some of the cases — such as Timmerman's — also have distinct anti-Semitic overtones. *La Opinión* has been a strong supporter of Israel and its newspaper, *El Tiempo*, is anti-Semitic," the article says.

The list of journalists kidnapped since January 1977, includes:

- Leonardo Beltran, reporter, El Desenmedio and *El Tiempo* in Bogota, Colombia, Jan. 2, 1977.
- Cristina Beltran, of Damm and El Dario, killed with her brother.

- David Holden, London Sunday Times chief foreign correspondent, Dec. 26, 1977.
- Daniel Casas, writer, *El Desenmedio*, killed while allegedly attempting to escape from La Plata prison, Jan. 6, 1977, Argentina.

- Pedro Joaquin Cardenas, editor and publisher of *El Periodico*, killed by three assassins, Jan. 10, 1978, Mexico, according.

- Hernando Augusto Carrascal, reporter, *Punto* periodical, killed while allegedly robbing a bank on Dec. 7, 1977, in San Juan, Chile.

- Pedro Casals, columnist, *La Stampa*, in Turin, Italy, Nov. 16, 1977.

- Robert Falcon, reporter, *El Noroeste*, by a military patrol, Aug. 1, 1977, at Culiacan, Mexico.

- Paulino Martin Garcia, reporter for *Mundo*, November 1977, in Madrid, Spain.

- Higinio Sanchez, reporter, *Nitro* and *El Desenmedio*, in June 1977.

- Francisco Marin, reporter, *La Nacion*, March 1977, in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

- Luis Gualdonio Montiel, reporter, *El Diario de Culiacan*, July 20, 1977, at Culiacan, Mexico.

- Robert Martinez Monroy, reporter, *El Nor-*

teste, Feb. 13, 1978 Culiacan, Mexico.

- Hugo Coulin Novilla, reporter, Prensa Libre, Jan. 18, 1977, in Argentina.
- Chukiert Poonchee, editor, Choo Nakorn Panom, killed with his one-year-old son, Dec. 28, 1977, Nakorn Panom, Thailand.
- Miguel Zavala Rodriguez, of El Autentico, in Buenos Aires, January 1977.
- Ian Sangkaku, reporter, decapitated September 1977 in Thailand. Disappeared after arrest the previous January.
- John Serwaniku, editor, Munno, in police cus-

tody, 1977, Uganda.

- Rafael Perrota, owner of El Cronista Commercial, abducted with his son in Buenos Aires, in June 1977. Presumed dead.
- Enrique Raab, freelance for Clarin, abducted April 16, 1977, presumed murdered, in Buenos Aires.
- Edgardo Sajon, technical director, La Opinion, abducted April 1, 1977, in Buenos Aires, presumed dead.
- Rodolfo Walsh, writer, La Opinion, abducted Buenos Aires, March 25, 1977, presumed dead.

What does the scarcity of Americans on this list signify? Are American journalists so good they do not get caught by terrorists? Does it mean the American news people are not doing their job around the world?

* * * * *

BOOK REVIEWS

By Christopher Sharrett

Marina and Lee -- Priscilla Johnson McMillan (Harper & Row) \$15.00

To the initiated this book (which for some reason took McMillan ten years to complete) accomplishes nothing particularly unusual. It is another attempt, in the vein of Renatus Hartogs et. al., to explain the Kennedy assassination and Oswald's guilt by performing some long-distance psychoanalysis; as in earlier books, McMillan's effort shows how Oswald's "leftist" inclinations were born in some fuzzy way out of his inadequacy as a husband and son. The only difference with Marina and Lee is that this soap opera-cum-psychohistory is geared more toward the credulous audiences of Ladies Home Journal, afternoon TV or the usual talk shows. The book is supplemented by a photo section of handsome "family album" portraits of Oswald supplied courtesy of the National Archives. The famous "backyard" photo of Lee is also included, this time with some of the nasty conflicting shadows retouched to avoid embarrassment when confronted by some of those beligerent assassinationologists who just might challenge poor Marina's story--it's too bad the editors failed to consult Jack White to dress up the errors in the photos still remaining.

Of perhaps greater interest than the book is the recent spate of television appearances by Marina and McMillan, the most noteworthy of which was the interview on the new Dick Cavett Show on Public Broadcasting Systems. Cavett, one of the darlings of the "liberal" entertainment and news media, is remembered by a few for his show in the late '60's with the late Clay Shaw -- Cavett welcomed Shaw to his program as a beleaguered, Kafkaesque figure being pilloried by the witch-hunting Jim Garrison. Of course all of this met with the plaudits of an equally soft-headed New York audience which at the time ranked Cavett just behind The Beatles, Timothy Leary and William Kuntsler as a cultural hero. In any event, the glib, fast-talking Cavett was unusually inept in his recent solicitous attempts in advancing the McMillan-Marina propaganda. Certainly there was no attempt to bring up Marina's testimony before the Warren Commission, and how she was waltzed through perjurious statements against her own husband which would have been outlawed in an adversary procedure. Marina almost underwent a repeat performance, however, when Cavett actually talked himself into a corner by blurting out stories relative to Oswald's love-life which didn't even appear in the book. McMillan, Marina and Cavett had to do some fancy footwork to salvage the situation. McMillan was largely silent through the show (again, no one questioning her long involvement with the assassination case and her fixation on the "lone nut" argument); her principal role seemed to be to groom Marina for her new part as a "sensitive", "enlightened"

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A. L. FIERST

MURRAY HILL 2-5427

Literary Agent

545 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

July 23, 1952

Dear Mr. Garrison:

What little you mention about yourself is interesting; your paragraph about your background packs a lot into it. You should be able to turn out excellent action and crime stories, and your book sounds decidedly promising. I was glad to see that you have been thinking along those lines; a distressing number of beginning writers pass up fine material in their own backgrounds to grind out routine stories well outside their experience.

You handle language well, and you have a fresh imagination, but you haven't made the most of either in the stories returned herewith. Part of your problem lies in insufficient knowledge of the market and can be easily overcome. The rest should respond to practice, and I don't mind telling you that I believe you will hit the mark in not too long a time.

FOOT NOTE TO MURDER has a tricky technique--the kind of thing which might appeal to The ELLERY QUEEN MYSTERY MAGAZINE. It suffers, though, from its completely predictable plot. No reader could doubt that the narrator is the killer, and you do not supply any other mystery element. It is all right for a crime story not to be a mystery (for the slicks or EQMM, that is) but it must have some suspenseful element, something the reader wants to find out. Knowing the identity of the murderer, we may keep reading to learn why he killed, or how he is caught, or what his new technique was. But your protagonist used a method not unfamiliar in crime fiction, and we are handed his motive by the police.



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Mr. Philip Pochoda, Publisher
PRENTICE HALL PRESS
c/o Gulf & Western Building
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210 CIVIL COURTS BUILDING
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DANIELLE A. SCHOTT
CLERK OF COURT

January 15, 1987

Dear Phil:

I have your recent letter cancelling the book and I am sorry about it too. Apparently, I was writing one book and what you expected -- and had a perfect right to expect -- was quite another book.

I am asking my agent, Peter Miller, to put the book on the market again with a view to finding a publisher whose needs my book better fulfills. And, of course, I agree that under the contract the royalty advanced is to be returned.

We do indeed part, with regard to this particular venture, as friends. One swallow, as the saying goes, does not a summer make. My next book may be the one to strike a responsive chord and Prentice Hall Press will certainly be at the top of my submission list.

More specifically, your interest and encouragement caused me not only to complete the book but to re-write it and improve it. Ironically, under the circumstances, it turned out better than I had anticipated. But then, admittedly, my primary concern is -- and for a long time has been -- to clarify the reasons for John Kennedy's assassination, to replace the unending kaleidoscope of wonderment about the cause by showing its origin in Kennedy's innovative (unwelcome to the consensus of the American establishment) responses to the cold war which so long has haunted this country.

THE ASSASSIN is a little over short-short maximum wordage (1500 words in the slicks), and about 600 words longer than the plot idea warrants. This is a subtle story, but it is also a slim one; there is no need for prolonged exposition here, and 1000 words or 1200 at the most would be plenty.

More than cutting is indicated, though. The tone is talky, as it stands, and you give away the small surprise too soon. Gomez is a likable character and it is right to use his point of view, but you should give us direct action and dialogue, rather than flat exposition and narrative, as you now do.

You might start with Gomez looking at the bullet and gun (as now), but then get into the action via flashback. Give us the color, the excitement, the little assassin, the loyal bodyguards. We ARE Gomez, witnessing what happens while it is happening, instead of ourselves, learning about it afterwards.

Gomez is with Zapato as he dies, thinking how far this man was from those politicians already taking over. How little he had to do with them--and how little he had to do with Prado's death! Zapato's ~~immaculate~~ gun was a thirty-two; the bullet taken from Prado's body was a thirty-eight. The bodyguards used thirty-eights. It will be interesting, Gomez reflects as he discards the bullet, to see which of the guards now begins a spectacular political rise... And that's all.

The two candidates for revision, then, are THE ASSASSIN and FOOTNOTE. The latter requires more work, a whole new motive. I'll be glad to see the results, if you revise, and I'll be glad to see your book as well.

Give your work your best efforts, please; I believe you can hit the mark. Incidentally, you should not bind your manuscripts as you do. The simple, easily-removed paper clip is the only type of binging necessary.

Cordially,

ALF jm



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Mr. Philip M. Pochoda
January 15, 1987
Page Two

It is, I am sure, an unprecedented anomaly that we live in a government which has become (since November 22nd, 1963) a threat to the survival of our society. And showing -- against the background of contemporary history (e.g. J.F.K.'s systematic reversal of the deeply established Truman Doctrine) -- that a coup d'etat (in order to return to the long established foreign policy course desired by the consensus of power) virtually was inevitable is something to which I remain committed.

It is unfortunate that Ms. Meagher erroneously interpreted a work of advocacy as purporting to be, in effect, an objective reference book (as was her excellent ACCESSORIES AFTER THE FACT). What I sought to do -- as a long time jury trial lawyer -- was to present my client's case as an advocate would (my client being the still relatively unknown concept that the purpose of Kennedy's removal was to keep the cold war, and in particular the Viet Nam conflict, flourishing). In the American legal structure, the emphasis is placed on what the legal profession describes as the contradictory system. In other words, the attorney representing client A presents -- both in his briefs and in his argument -- the best case, with regard to client A. He does not present -- nor even begin to present -- the case with regard to the other side (it might be added that, with regard to the assassination issue, the case for the other side has been presented by the government most vociferously for more than twenty years).

Thus, in developing my book I constantly envisioned myself as presenting my client's case to a jury -- using everything which I once used to employ, from anecdotes to similes to (hopefully) colorful analogies to keep the jury's attention. Had I periodically stopped (contrary to the adversary system but apparently as Ms. Meagher would have it) to say "but, on the other hand, let me bring out some points which might cause you to accept my opponent's position" the jury would long since have fallen asleep from boredom and my client, no matter how just his cause, would have been doomed to a mis-trial, at best.

At no time did I take anything "out of context", as Ms. Meagher states. In her world as a librarian, or whatever her function at the United Nations, that might have seemed to be the case. However, had she any serious legal background she would have recognized the error of such a conclusion. With particular reference to the testimony of Forrest Sorrels, the chief Dallas Secret Service Agent, I went over his testimony

Mr. Philip M. Pochoda
January 15, 1987
Page Three

many times and it increasingly became apparent that -- while going along with the official line, for the most part, there nevertheless occurred a moment when this government witness spontaneously revealed that customarily Elm was not used for parades and Main was. That concession, along with Officer Smith's observation (that there was no reason at all why the parade could not simply have turned from Main onto the Stemmons Freeway), made the point so far as any intelligent advocate's presentation would be concerned. Contrary to Sylvia Meagher's contention, the accumulation of stacks of supporting data became utterly irrelevant with such disclosures. That is because, under the rules of evidence of most legal jurisdiction (and, therefore, equally perceivable as a matter of common sense) the burden of proof would have swung to the other side.

Similarly, she is not quite correct in her comments concerning the parade route change. In point of fact, it was not merely a few days before the parade that it was announced that it would turn off Main into Houston and Elm -- it was considerably earlier than that. The point remains that on the morning of the parade -- prior to President Kennedy's being brought into the fatal cul-de-sac on Elm, the large parade route map on the front page of the Dallas Morning News diagrammed the motorcade as continuing on Main through Dealey Plaza. The fact remains that a clear effort was made to conceal this by scissoring out that route before introducing the front page as evidence in the Warren Commission proceedings. That is a clear case of intended deception.

Did former C.I.A. Deputy Chief Charles Cabell have a hand in this? I do not know. Had he a bone to pick with the late President? Yes. Was he the brother of the mayor of Dallas and a member of a family which had controlled Dallas law enforcement for generations? Yes.

Had any warnings been received by any federal agencies that there might be an attempt to kill Kennedy in Dallas on Friday? Yes. Was any protective action taken in his behalf as a result of such warnings? No.

What conclusions, then, are to be drawn? The thesis of my book is that there are accumulative probabilities which should not be ignored (in the light of additional material presented) -- but which have been thus far ignored -- which strongly support the likelihood that President Kennedy was eliminated by war oriented interests within the government in

Mr. Philip Pochoda
January 15, 1987
Page Four

order to end his escalating policy toward detente.

This is not the thrust of the books by Summers and Hurt who, like Tweedledee and Tweedledum, wring their hands and say, in effect: "This mysterious bramble bush becomes more and more impenetrable. We probably never really will know but it looks like the mob (or whoever) did it." This also is the essential line taken by P. D. Scott, who was recommended to you along with Meagher, to do the vetting. By an interesting coincidence, this is the essential government line as disseminated by the dis-information machinery of our Intelligence Community.

In the final analysis, my book seeks to communicate the likelihood that (following the successful eliminations which apparently kept the Viet Nam war in full bloom for nine years, despite the will of the people) our government has continued to evolve into what might be described as a great coup d'etat machine -- doing now to third world countries in Central and South America what it sought to do in Viet Nam.

That is the book which I intended to write. And that is the book which I did write. I am sorry that it does not happen also to be the particular book which you wanted. I remain grateful to you for your encouragement which, in any case, caused me to improve it and to finish it.

Warmest regards,

Jim

cc: Mr. Peter Miller
PETER MILLER AGENCY, INC.
1021 Avenue of Americas - Suite 301
New York, New York 10018



P R E N T I C E H A L L

TRADE DIVISION

Philip M. Pochoda
Vice President
Publisher
Editor-In-Chief

January 9, 1987

Jim Garrison
Court of Appeal, Fourth Circuit
State of Louisiana
210 Civil Courts Building
421 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70112

Dear Jim,

I have received Sylvia Meagher's assessment - and a later addition.

She was very favorable the first time through, and I found myself agreeing with her evaluations, both positive and negative. The strong point of the book is chapter thirteen, though I think the extensions to the Bobby Kennedy and George Wallace cases require more than speculation (what, by the way, do you do with the attempts on Ford and Reagan?). I agree with her that the chapters on Clay Shaw and David Ferrie are the weakest, add nothing to your earlier book, and still are not tied into the assassination itself.

But that leaves the book with two insuperable problems that make any attempt at rewriting useless for our purposes.

First: One of the two most attractive new ingredients in the proposal you sent to me initially (and these were my main reasons for my enthusiasm), was the promise that for the first time we would be able to specify an actual CIA hand in and during the assassination itself: the cut-out agent, Fred Lee Crisman. But as you discovered yourself after your tried an additional chapter and an appendix, the Crisman material was much too flimsy (at this point at least) to permit inclusion in the book. The problem that leaves us is the hole now in the center of the argument: how was it done, and who specifically did it? Without the "smoking gun," I do not think anybody who doesn't now believe in CIA coordination and involvement will be persuaded by your text. The well-written chapter on the pretorian guard then appears to be just speculation developed from the same facts that have long been available.

Jim Garrison
January 9, 1987
page two

Second: The other major new piece of evidence that excited me in the manuscript was the role of the brothers Cabell and the alleged change of parade route. But here, now we have even a bigger problem than above. In her original assessment, Meagher points to the ambiguity of the evidence. You are certainly correct about the map printed in the Dallas Morning News showing an incorrect route. But Meagher points out that both Dallas papers three days earlier printed the correct route. That alone would have been enough for me to insist on further information: which route was really intended? who made the decision? was the mayor Cabell involved and at what point? (as opposed to your hypothetical reconstruction of his last-minute intervention).

But the really startling information Meagher comes up with -- (see her note of December 27) is that the information from Forest Sorrels before the Warren Commission is just the reverse of what you imputed. It is absolutely clear (and I include the complete version of Sorrels' testimony), that Sorrels asserted that the parade had always intended to follow the route up Main to Houston and onto Elm. When he says, in the quote you extracted, that Main Street is the historical route for every parade, he is only explaining why the parade did not go onto the Central Expressway as opposed to the route it actually took.

So with Sorrels now unambiguously testifying that there had been no change in the parade route, and that there was nothing unusual in this route, we are left only with the map -- which is now the inconsistent piece of information.

As it stands then, we have the fascinating fact of the two Cabells, with nothing directly to conclude from it. The change of parade route is at best an unproven hypothesis and at least guilty until proven innocent. We have no information about CIA involvement that goes any further than -- and in fact not as far as -- Summers in CONSPIRACY or Hurt in REASONABLE DOUBT.

As Meagher points out, and was obvious even to me, the evidence you present is really to be found in all the well-known books on the conspiracy. (Evidence in this category includes all the witnesses who reported shots from the knoll; the other rifles observed in the Depository; the various pickups in the Rambler from the Depository after the shooting; the impossibility of Oswald shooting Tippitt; the double Oswald in Mexico and elsewhere).

Jim Garrison
January 9, 1987
page three

My sad conclusion, then, is that what we now have is polemics grappling for confirmation, and a manuscript that is unpublishable. I am deeply upset about this since it is a book that I very much wanted to publish, and one that I hoped would be a major contribution to American political history, so I am sorry to end our publishing relationship this way.

Under the terms of our contract, you have one year to resell the manuscript elsewhere (and, if you are interested, I can supply you with my editorial comments through the manuscript), and repay Prentice Hall the \$10,000 advance, though at the end of the one year the \$10,000 is due in any case.

Very truly yours,

Philip M. Pochoda
Philip M. Pochoda

PMP/kk

enclosures

cc: Peter Miller



File

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CHIEF JUDGE

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DANIELLE A. SCHOTT
CLERK OF COURT

December 3, 1986

Re: COUP D'ETAT

Dear Phil:

Enclosed is the finally re-written Chapter 12 along with the Notes. This took longer than I had anticipated, largely because I got more drawn into Officer Tippit's murder than I ever had before, as it became apparent to me how it illuminates not only President Kennedy's murder but the particular role -- out of all of the Dallas police force -- of the police homicide division. Tippit's killing is indeed, as one of the Commission's counsel observed, "the Rosetta Stone" with regard to Kennedy's assassination -- but not in the way he meant.

I hadn't meant to turn this chapter into an entire book -- with 80 pages and 82 footnotes. However, the additional material seemed too rich to drop. As I observed in my last letter, perhaps this really is two chapters. That's where the editor comes in.

In any case, I am now on Chapter 13 -- the final chapter. I am writing this at mid-day so consequently I will be working on Chapter 13 the rest of the day. As I indicated earlier, I don't have in mind the massive revision I have been doing in recent chapters inasmuch as this chapter -- as it stands -- is close to final form, subject to any thoughts which you will have as editor.



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Dear Jim,

I have received Sylvia Meagher's assessment - and a later addition.

She was very favorable the first time through, and I found myself agreeing with her evaluations, both positive and negative. The strong point of the book is chapter thirteen, though I think the extensions to the Bobby Kennedy and George Wallace cases require more than speculation (what, by the way, do you do with the attempts on Ford and Reagan?). I agree with her that the chapters on Clay Shaw and David Ferrie are the weakest, add nothing to your earlier book, and still are not tied into the assassination itself.

But that leaves the book with two ~~insuperable~~ problems that make any attempt at rewriting useless for our purposes.

First: One of the two most attractive new ingredients in the proposal you sent to me initially (and these were my main reasons for my enthusiasm), was the promise that for the first time we would be able to specify an actual CIA hand in and during the assassination itself: the cut-out agent, Fred Lee Crisman. But as you discovered yourself after you tried an additional chapter and an appendix, the Crisman material was much too flimsy (at this point at least) to permit inclusion in the book. The problem that leaves us is the hole now in the center of the argument: how was it done, and who specifically did it? Without the "smoking gun," I do not think anybody who doesn't now believe in CIA coordination and involvement will be persuaded by your text. The well-written chapter on the pretorian guard then appears to be just speculation developed from the same facts that have long been available.

Jim Garrison
January 9, 1987
page two

Second: The other major new piece of evidence that excited me in the manuscript was the role of the brothers Cabell and the alleged change of parade route. But here, now we have even a bigger problem than above. In her original assessment, Meagher points to the ambiguity of the evidence. You are certainly correct about the map printed in the Dallas Morning News showing an incorrect route. But Meagher points out that both Dallas papers three days earlier printed the correct route. That alone would have been enough for me to insist on further information: which route was really intended? who made the decision? was the mayor Cabell involved and at what point? (as opposed to your hypothetical reconstruction of his last-minute intervention).

But the really startling information Meagher comes up with -- (see her note of December 27) is that the information from Forest Sorrels before the Warren Commission is just the reverse of what you imputed. It is absolutely clear (and I include the complete version of Sorrels' testimony), that Sorrels asserted that the parade had always intended to follow the route up Main to Houston and onto Elm. When he says, in the quote you extracted, that Main Street is the historical route for every parade, he is only explaining why the parade did not go onto the Central Expressway as opposed to the route it actually took.

So with Sorrels now unambiguously testifying that there had been no change in the parade route, and that there was nothing unusual in this route, we are left only with the map -- which is now the inconsistent piece of information.

As it stands then, we have the fascinating fact of the two Cabells, with nothing directly to conclude from it. The change of parade route is at best an unproven hypothesis and at least guilty until proven innocent. We have no information about CIA involvement that goes any further than -- and in fact not as far as -- Summers in CONSPIRACY or Hurt in REASONABLE DOUBT.

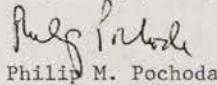
As Meagher points out, and was obvious even to me, the evidence you present is really to be found in all the well-known books on the conspiracy. (Evidence in this category includes all the witnesses who reported shots from the knoll; the other rifles observed in the Depository; the various pickups in the Rambler from the Depository after the shooting; the impossibility of Oswald shooting Tippitt; the double Oswald in Mexico and elsewhere).

Jim Garrison
January 9, 1987
page three

My sad conclusion, then, is that what we now have is polemics grappling for confirmation, and a manuscript that is unpublishable. I am deeply upset about this since it is a book that I very much wanted to publish, and one that I hoped would be a major contribution to American political history, so I am sorry to end our publishing relationship this way.

Under the terms of our contract, you have one year to resell the manuscript elsewhere (and, if you are interested, I can supply you with my editorial comments through the manuscript), and repay Prentice Hall the \$10,000 advance, though at the end of the one year the \$10,000 is due in any case.

Very truly yours,


Philip M. Pochoda

PMP/kk

enclosures

cc: Peter Miller

The Continuing Inquiry

VOLUME II NUMBER 10

MAY 22, 1978

Widow disputes suicide

By JIM MARRS
Star-Telegram Writer

DALLAS — The widow of George De Mohrenschildt, who was a friend of both Lee Harvey Oswald and Jacqueline Kennedy, has told the Star-Telegram she does not believe her husband committed suicide the day he was scheduled to meet with a representative of the House Assassinations Committee.

Jeanne De Mohrenschildt, who admitted her husband's involvement with spy work, maintained that he had nothing to do with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

De Mohrenschildt has long been suspected by assassination researchers as somehow playing a role in Kennedy's death. Those speculations increased after his fatal shooting on March 29, 1977, at his daughter's home in Palm Beach, Fla.

Mrs. De Mohrenschildt, who said she is scheduled to meet with House assassination investigators this week, said her main job today is to clear her husband's name.

"My husband is dead and can't talk. That's why I am doing all the talking while I can," she said, adding that she fears she will be killed.

"I AM THE LAST OF the Mohicans, so speak. They may get me too, but I'm not afraid . . . It's about time somebody looked into this thing."

In an interview with the Star-Telegram, Mrs. De Mohrenschildt said:

• Her husband worked in intelligence as far back as World War II when he served as a German agent in the United States.

• De Mohrenschildt, as a petroleum engineer, rubbed elbows with some of the wealthiest and most influential people in the nation, such as H. L. Hunt of Dallas and Oklahoma's Bob Kerr.

• De Mohrenschildt's closest friends at the time of the assassination were Dallas' top CIA man and a Fort Worth man connected with a military-oriented security organization.

• Her belief is that Lee Harvey Oswald was an agent of the United States, possibly of the CIA, and that he did not shoot Kennedy.

• That the De Mohrenschildts were the victims of mysterious break-ins and surveillance as far back as 1962.

• Both De Mohrenschildts tried unsuccessfully to get a meaningful investigation into Kennedy's death begun in 1964.

• In 1976, De Mohrenschildt received injections from a doctor, who practiced in Dallas only briefly. Shortly after that, De Mohrenschildt suffered a nervous breakdown.

DE MOHRENSCHILD was the son of a Russian nobleman with large oil holdings. After the Bolshevik Revolution, the elder De Mohrenschildt fled to Germany where he lived through the years of World War II.

His two sons came to the United States in the late 1930s. George went into work "affiliated with the War Department in an unknown manner," according to the Warren Commission, while his brother became a director of the Tolstoy Foundation.

In 1941, George De Mohrenschildt was arrested by the FBI in Aransas Pass and charged with being a German spy. However, he was later released after no hard evidence of spying was found.

Although De Mohrenschildt told the Warren Commission he had worked briefly for French intelligence, he later admitted to his wife this was not true.

"Once he was in the hospital and I said, 'You didn't work for the French underground, you worked for the German underground,' and he said, 'Yes, I did,'" said Mrs. De Mohrenschildt.

But if he was a German spy, by 1957 he had shifted his allegiances. In that year, he was sent to Yugoslavia as a petroleum "adviser" to Marshal Tito by the U.S. government, according to Mrs. De Mohrenschildt.

HE TRAVELED UNDER the auspices of the International Cooperation Administration (ICA). "Some people think the ICA is the CIA. They don't know the difference," his widow said.

While in Yugoslavia, the De Mohrenschildts were shot at by Russian troops who suspected them of spying on defense installations.

In 1960, the De Mohrenschildts were in Guatemala City at the time that American-led Cuban exiles were preparing for the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

Mrs. De Mohrenschildt said neither she nor her husband knew the purpose of

MAY 11 1978

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

*They may get me, too,
but I'm not afraid.
It's about time
someone looked
into this thing.*

the military activity they observed there, but the Warren Commission reported states that De Mohrenschildt made a report of his trip to the U.S. government.

However, the Warren Commission stated its investigation showed no subversive or disloyal conduct on the part of either De Mohrenschildt. It further stated that no information was uncovered linking the couple with subversive organizations or with the Kennedy assassination.

MRS. DE MOHRENSCHILD said her husband was met by J. Walter Moore upon his return from Yugoslavia.

She said Moore questioned her husband about his trip and that, subsequently, the two men became close friends. She also said Moore was the top-ranking CIA man in Dallas at that time. Moore could not be reached for comment.

Asked if her husband had any connections in the FBI, Mrs. De Mohrenschildt replied, "There was a man in security work over in Fort Worth. We thought he was FBI, but he's the only one."

She was referring to Max Clark, a Fort Worth attorney who served for a time with security at General Dynamics. Mrs. De Mohrenschildt said she and her husband were "very good friends" of Clark and his wife, Gali, a Russian princess.

Clark confirmed that he was a friend of the De Mohrenschildts but denied that he worked for the FBI.

Mrs. De Mohrenschildt said that her husband checked with Moore before giving Oswald permission to use his name as a job reference.

IN 1962, WHILE keeping a diary written by Oswald, she said their apartment was broken into by someone who photographed books and documents. "There were peculiar marks in the books . . . like certain pages were copied. We didn't think too much about it. We just thought, 'Who would want to look at our books?'

We didn't think to look at Oswald's book. Maybe it was marked too," she said.

Later, after the De Mohrenschildts returned from their trip to Haiti, she said two men came to their home and identified themselves as reporters from Life magazine. "We thought they wanted to print our story . . . so this Latin and this American guy came over. They said they wanted to know if we recognized some of these people. They showed us about 10 photographs of young Latins . . . and, fortunately, we didn't know any of them.

"They thanked us and left right away. We immediately called Life magazine and there was nobody like that working for them.

"We always said the Cubans did it (the Kennedy assassination). The Cuban refugees did it. Everything points to it. George didn't think Oswald did it and I don't either. Oswald was a very kind, very meek person . . . There were lots of things said about Oswald that were not true. He was not dumb . . . but he didn't have enough education. But, he was catching up. He was reading Russian classics . . .

I HAVE THE SUSPICION that he (Oswald) was our agent and that he was drilled in the Russian language. I think he was drilled, because he knew too much Russian and knew it too well in too short a time. You know, Russian is a hard language. I think maybe he was a CIA agent, (but) this I don't know.

Mrs. De Mohrenschmidt said she takes the responsibility for getting her husband and Oswald together.

"We had been hearing for months that some American Marine idiot that defected to Russia had come back with a Russian wife . . . The Russian Colony, as we called it, was talking about him . . . Somehow they didn't like him at all. He was poor.

"I told George to go to Fort Worth and bring him over here. He was reluctant because he was tired . . . But he went . . . That's how we met them (the Oswalds).

We gave them money and went to pick them up and we fed them dinner.

"We forced them to move to Dallas because it was just too much for me to go

to Fort Worth all the time to help," Mrs. De Mohrenschmidt said.

MRS. DE MOHRENSCHILD gave this account of her husband's death:

Despite being implicated in the assassination because of his close association with Oswald, De Mohrenschmidt taught French at Bishop College. He was doing well until shortly after the House Assassinations Committee was formed late in 1975.

About June 1976, he developed a lung infection similar to bronchitis and went to a Dallas doctor someone had recommended. Mrs. De Mohrenschmidt does not recall who recommended the doctor.

Mrs. De Mohrenschmidt said she visited the doctor with her husband and was surprised to find the doctor was keeping her husband two and three hours at a time and giving him injections.

She said neither she nor her husband knew what the injections were. She believes they were mind-altering drugs, because shortly after visiting the doctor, her husband became fearful of everything.

She finally placed her husband in Parkland Hospital for treatment.

The Dallas County Medical Association records show that the doctor had registered with the society in April 1976 and then left Dallas in December 1976. He could not be located.

EARLY IN 1977, De Mohrenschmidt left for Holland with Dutch journalist Willems Oltmans. He left when he was unable to reach his wife by telephone. She was visiting her brother in California, but was out of the house when De Mohrenschmidt called.

She said that in his state of mind which bordered on the paranoid, he decided that she had left him.

While in Europe, she said, De Mohrenschmidt told Oltmans many things concerning the assassination. But most of it, she said, was the product of his unbalanced mind.

De Mohrenschmidt suddenly left Europe and turned up at a daughter's home in Palm Beach, Fla.

Mrs. De Mohrenschmidt said a tape re-

corder was left on in the guest room where De Mohrenschmidt was staying. The device recorded a television playing, a phone call, some steps and then a gun shot.

De Mohrenschmidt was found a few hours later by his daughter. A Florida coroner's jury ruled his death a suicide. His wife refuses to accept that.

"He toyed around with suicide once," she said. "This was because he wanted to protect me. But he would never commit suicide and he would never commit suicide in that manner. This I know because he hated guns. He was eliminated before he got to that committee . . . because someone did not want him to get to it."

I ASKED THEM (Florida relatives) how they could have put a deranged man in a room with a loaded gun in the closet and they told me there were no cartridges for it . . .

"I think Oswald was somehow involved in the assassination, but just to bring the gun or something. He didn't shoot anyone because the tests showed he did not have any gunpowder marks on his hands . . . I think someone offered him money to take the gun there . . . I don't know. But he's dead and can't talk."

"Now my husband's dead and can't talk. The FBI and CIA will be covering up and covering up. They have no choice but to hang everything on Oswald because they didn't do their job. If it was just a hobby than they can't be blamed."

"I knew George for 21 years. I knew him inside and out. We had no secrets from each other. He knew absolutely nothing about the assassination."

"SOMETHING IS BEING covered up somewhere by somebody. There was definite proof that he (Kennedy) was not killed from the back (the Warren Commission's conclusion) but from the front . . .

"It's about time that somebody speaks up while they can still talk."

"I'll tell you something else. I am next to be eliminated. And my friends know I will not commit suicide. It's going to be some kind of accident created. But I'm not afraid."

THE VILLAGE VOICE

EXCLUSIVE: DAVID ROCKEFELLER'S SECRET SEC TESTIMONY

By Jack Newfield

This week I read the still secret executive-session testimony of David Rockefeller before the SEC. Rockefeller is the chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, which the SEC report said secretly dumped more than \$150 million in New York City notes on unsuspecting small investors, between October of 1974 and April of 1975.

Reading and rereading these hundreds of pages of evasive and inarticulate testimony, it struck me how

similar the management of Chase bank is to the management of the Mafia.

David Rockefeller and his vice-presidents conduct business just about the same way Carmine Galante and his underbosses do. There are no minutes. Nobody takes notes. No memos are ever written. Votes are cast by a subtle nod of the head. There are no files.

So Chase bank appears to have pulled the plug on New

September 19, 1977

woman with a feminist image more appropriate to the '70's. In short, Marina's message to the women of American is, with Lee dead, she is able to take better stock of herself, realize her own potential, etc, etc. Such is the state of investigatory journalism in the last half of this sad century.

You, the JuryIn Re: Chappaquiddick -- R. B. Cutler (privately printed)

\$13.00

This little-known, 406-page large-format work (now in its second printing) is perhaps the definitive book on the "accident" involving Ted Kennedy at the bridge over Poucha Pond in Mass. in 1969. The book is impressive largely because it deals with virtually all of the important material relative to the case, from large excerpts of the Hearings on the death of Mary Jo Kopechne to statements of all the key individuals involved to numerous news items about Senator Kennedy both before and after the "accident". Most interesting is the reprinting of the prescient "truth letter" by the late, great Joachim Joesten, which surprises us in the accuracy of its analysis at that relatively early date. Also illuminating is Cutler's enclosure of excerpts from the more popular books on Chappaquiddick, such as Jack Olsen's The Bridge at Chappaquiddick and Zad Rust's vitriolic Teddy Bare. Cutler establishes a simple premise: even the most virulent Kennedy-haters and cover-up artists agree that the facts of the case were wildly distorted and the truth of the "accident" was hidden from the public. The problem is more writers won't admit to some essential facts and their political implications, namely, (a) Kennedy was not involved in the car crash (b) Mary Jo was murdered beforehand and placed in the vehicle (c) Kennedy was literally handed a patently phony cover-up story and (d) the relevant facts have been used to blackmail him for whatever reason and to prevent him from entering the race for the White House. The book clearly establishes that before July, 1969 Ted Kennedy had every intention of continuing in his brothers' footsteps, his concern for the family notwithstanding.

Cutler establishes all of these points through his own painstaking study and draftsmanship; the addendum to the book contains many photographs, maps, charts, and renderings detailing how the "accident" took place all accomplished with Culter's inimitable style. The book is without doubt an important contribution to the technical information on how the modern American police-state was formulated.

*** * *** *

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ABANDONED:

The group trip to Washington for November 22 has been abandoned, but a few of us will be at the Kennedy graves at 12:30 p.m. Washington time. Join us.

The others not making the trip from the Dallas area will meet in Dealey Plaza as usual at 12:30 on November 22, 1978. Join them.

FOR SALE

Copies of L.A. FREE PRESS SPECIAL EDITION (The Kennedy Assassination Issue) \$2.00 each from T.C.I.

FOR SALE

For the first time the Jim Towner slides are available. These four slides were taken in Dealey Plaza immediately after the shots were fired that killed President Kennedy. We consider three of these slides extremely important. Price for the four slides is \$12.00 per set.

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY
Penn Jones, Editor
P. O. Box 1140
Midlothian, Texas 76065

VINCENT J. SALANDRIA
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
2110 LOCUST STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19103

KI-5-6437

September 9, 1985

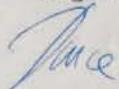
Honorable Jim Garrison
Judge of Court of Appeal
Fourth Circuit
State of Louisiana
210 Civil Courts Building
421 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

Dear Jim,

Thank you for the additional manuscript. Your soybeans are pure, and you have every reason to feel pride in the quality of your crop. But good farmer, Jim Garrison, I need not caution you that yours is but another crop which our government would best like plowed under. But, I do wish that I am wrong and that your solid work product will find a market.

With me things go well. The Hampton towns cured the fatigue which built up over a year of exceptionally hard work. I hope that your health improves so that we can get to see one another again after so many years.

Regards,



Route 2, Box 139
Dallas, North Carolina 28034
December 10, 1982

Mr. Jim Garrison
Attorney at Law
710 Carondelet Street
New Orleans, LA 70119

Dear Mr. Garrison:

As a student in English Literature 101-5 at Gaston College in Dallas, North Carolina, I have selected a term paper topic concerning the John F. Kennedy Assassination probe that you conducted. Could you send me a copy of your report? In addition to this report, please send me any information regarding your career before and after the investigation which will be included in this term paper. Please be specific about your career activities since the publication of the investigation of the assassination.

The term paper is due January 15, 1983. I would appreciate having this information at your earliest possible convenience. Thank you very much for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

(Miss) Lynn Wilson

August 9, 1989

Judge Jim Garrison
Court of Appeals
421 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, LA

Dear Jim,

I have enclosed a high-speed dub of the program that aired on WBAI Monday, July 24th from 9-11 PM.

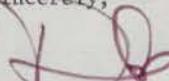
It was very well received at the station and by listeners. WBAI will be re-airing it sometime this year, and when they do, I will let you know the time.

I am just off for a vacation in the northwest for three weeks, but wanted you to have this before I went.

Please be in touch for any reason at all, and thanks again for your work and the interview.

(By the way, when the show next airs I will tighten up my introductory material and will use Lou Reed's song THE DAY JOHN KENNEDY DIED at the head and tail of the show.)

Sincerely,


David Galhoun Mendelsohn
117 Stanton Street #6
NYC 10002

September 1, 1989

814 Victor #7
Inglewood, CA 90302

Jim Garrison
Judge, Court of Appeal
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Jim,

I think I owe you an apology. Like many others who while being unable to swallow the "Lone Nut/Single Bullet" theory of JFK's demise, I nonetheless seemed to have swallowed a lot of disinformation about you. So much that a few days when I was studying the new titles at the Inglewood library, I hesitated a long time before I picked up "On The Trail of the Assassins" while I grabbed "Mafia Kingfish". I read your book first and when I afterward glanced at the other book it seemed to be rubbish. David Schiem and others have slandered you, linking you to Carlos Marcello. John H. Davis does it again and it was clear to me that even in the few passages I read of his that he goes out of his way to whitewash the CIA. While I can conceive of the mafia buying judges, I cannot concieve of any hon~~det~~ investigator not finding CIA finger-prints all over Oswald, Ferrie, Shaw, Banister et al.

Today I met with Larry Shiereck, a friend and fellow writer of screenpalys and novels. Larry is also a better or at least more dogged assassination buff than I. Larry is also a friend of David Lifton, author of "Best Evidence" which you quote (please excuse my bad typing). Larry had a copy of your book but so far hadn't read it. I told him how much I learned from it. He showed me a book by Kerry Thornley, who he told me is now a friend of Lifton's. I glanced through it and saw nothing but what I might call first order garbage, ie, that Oswald was a sincere "philanthropist Marxist Communist" etc. etc. I told him I could not accept such characterization of Oswald nor after reading your book Thornely's bona fides. Using the index of "On the Trail..." Larry soon found out that Thornely lived at Shaw's residence, moved from city to city almost exactly when Oswald moved and most weirdly, met and became friends with Johnny Rosselli in Los Angeles(!) I was reminded of the Jean West ne Aase and Lawrence Meyer having met and "become fond" of Jack Ruby. I wonder what was Ruby's most indearing quality, his silk underwear or the way he used a blackjack on drunks? I've lived in L.A. a long time and yet odd as it seems, I have never met or become friends with any mafiosi. I hope Lifton becomes more selective in his choice of friends.

If the "lone nut/ single bullet" theory is first order garbage, then second order garbage is that the mafia initiated the JFK hit. I'm not sure what the ~~third~~ third through Nth orders of such ~~fks~~ false sponsors are, but for a long time I have believed that what happened at Dallas Nov. 22nd, 1963 was a coup d'etat. If that is the case it would seem to follow that the government is illegitimate and that among other things, all taxes, laws and debts since then are null and void. We should all get our federal taxes since 1963 rebated and the national debt erased (since 1963). I'm not sure about federal salaries in the illegal junta government, which of course would include a lot of people. Most of it and all fed. retirement should be canceled if not be repaid.

One area not only of the assassination but of American power politics for the last 50 years at least that I find fascinating is the existence of a secret homosexual cabal at the heart of the national security state. I refer you to the two biographies of the late and unlamented Roy Cohen which came out about two years ago by Von Hoffman and Zion . What is revealed is a triangle of Cohen, J. Edgar Hoover and Cardinal Spellman of the New York Diocese. Hoover, of course, lived for nearly 50 years with his "wife", Clyde Tolson. Spellman was a pedophile who preyed on choirboys and gave to R. Cohen all the legal business of the N.Y. archdiocese. All three were ardent anti-communists and "anti-gxfag" in their public pronouncements. Kind of reminds you of Clay Shaw and the aptly named David Ferrie, doesn't it.

For many decades, Hoover and Tolson, who were inseparable, took their summers at La Jolla, California at El Charro Hotel, owned by Clint Murchison and Sid Richardson, who also operated the Del Mar Turf Club (as a non-profit organization no less!). Murchison and Richardson picked up the tab under a number of tax-deductible guises, usually about 15 Gs per summer. I find it curious that Richard Nixon was in Dallas supposedly conducting Murchison business until hours ~~before~~ before the assassination. And that after the FBI finally let Marina Oswald go it was into the care of Murchison attorneys.

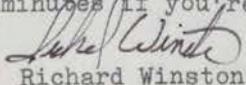
As if this picture of American life weren't lovely enough, we come at last to the Kennedy boys themselves. And nastier pieces of work it would be hard to find. Besides using the mob to steal the West Virginia primary and Chicago and Dallas in the general election, the evidence is overwhelming that they murdered Marilyn Monroe. They also snorted coke, smoked pot and may have dropped acid. Certainly they banged mafia whores. The beautiful people.

When one says the CIA kibbled Kennedy, what is one really saying? As Domhoff makes clear in "Who Really Rules America?", the CIA is run by the leadership group of the ruling class for the benefit of that class as a whole. The Chicago Newspaper Wars of the late 1870s are a clear example of how the overworld controls the underworld and puts the squeeze on the law abiding middle class from both ends. I'm not going into all the details (if you're not familiar w/ it let me know and I will) here, but suffice it to say things haven't changed much in the last 120 years w/ regard to class warfare in the U.S. Bush's so-called war on drugs is the latest fraud in this line. Actually the cocaine cartel is propping up the U.S. economy, making payments on the Columbian national debt. In exchange Citicorp and B of A launder cartel money (a reverse wholesale operation where the more you launder the larger your percentage) and make a tidy profit. You can count on the war on drugs benefiting only the military-industrial complex, who will sell a few more helicopters, machineguns, etc.

Finally, the nazi connection. Shaw and the Permindex/International Trade Center were promoting nazism in Italy. The OAS was nazi-like and the CIA seemed to like that, even when they ran terrorist ops against Paris civilians and attempting to assassinate DeGaulle. De Mohrenshildt and the White Russians were fairly far down the road to nazism. This would seem to go right along with the racism of Banister and others in the conspiracy. With what we know about army CIC's love affair w/ Klaus Barbie and other war criminals and State Department complicity in Hitler's Final Solution (see "Abandonment of the Jews") there seems to have been lot's of friends in the U.S. Gov. for fr~~me~~ foreign nazis to play with. WWII was a war not against fascism; it was against Germany and Japan.

So we have a profile of the assassins: ruling class racist, nazi, homosexual sadists from the best families. Lovely. Their positions within the national security apparatus were due more to inheritance than competence. And the consequence of their act has been to the complete detriment of their cause when seen in long range terms, ie, in 1963 no one could have thought such an ugly group real. Now, thanks in large part to the imaginations of movie and TV writers who have spent 25 years villifying CIA, FBI, and related characters, ~~Theexist~~ the average high school kid is far more cynical than even veteran reporters were in 1963. "The Package" is a good recent effort in that direction.

Enough already. If you're ever out this way I'd like to buy you a drink. Give me a call at # 213-672-7780. I live near the airport and can get down there in 5 minutes if you're changing planes some time.

All the Best,  Richard Winston

P.O. Box 672
Nixa, Missouri, 65714
September 14, 1989

Judge Jim Garrison
4th Circuit Court of Appeals
421 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana, 70113

Re: "On The Trail Of The Assassins"

Dear Judge Garrison:

I just completed your above book. IT WAS FASCINATING! I am writing to let you know that I, and I'm sure many other people in this country, sincerely appreciate your investigative efforts and thank you for having had your work published. The absolute frustration you and your staff must have experienced during the investigation must have been indescribable and I admire your perseverance.

I have always been interested in the assassination. I was 10 years old when it happened, but can vividly remember November 22, 1963 and the moment I learned of the assassination/death of President Kennedy. My sister and I were watching television on Sunday morning when Jack Ruby appeared in the picture and shot Lee Harvey Oswald in the basement of the Dallas Police Station. Unfortunately, we did not realize what we were seeing, but as the tape was replayed and replayed, we came to the realization that we had seen it happen live.

I have also read David S. Lifton's "Best Evidence", published in 1980. He also contends that the Warren Commission's report was incorrect. I am curious to know what your opinion is of Mr. Lifton's theory that the Dallas casket carrying President Kennedy's body was immediately unloaded from Air Force One out the other side of the plane and flown to Washington, D.C. aboard a 2nd plane, where an autopsy was performed at Bethesda Naval Hospital, resulting in the President's body and crucial evidence (location of wounds, exit vs. entry wounds, etc.) being altered, thus supporting the government's lone-assassin theory.

I wish everyone would read "On The Trail Of The Assassins". It certainly is an eye-opener into the world of the CIA and other intelligence organizations of the United States. However, it is very unsettling when you actually comprehend that our own government assassinated the President, fabricated/destroyed crucial evidence to support their lone-assassin theory, and WE BELIEVED IT!!!

Page 2

Again, thank you for providing the American public with the truth. I only hope, and I'm sure you do too, that some day our nation wakes up, acknowledges the facts, and demands that the history books be corrected to reflect what really happened in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963.

Respectfully,

Pat Stump
Patricia A. Stump

ROBERT WILBUR
RINGOES, N.J. 08551

(201) 782-5447

LOCK BOX 183

August 11, 1989

08551-0183

Judge Jim Garrison
The Courthouse
710 Carondelet Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70119

Dear Judge Garrison:

It was a good thing for you to publish again. I took great satisfaction out of your review and you have flatly established one thing, that the Crime of the Century was a wholly home-grown semi-official product. I was glad to have all the detail and it is moreover a joy to read my style (your style) of good writing.

I visited with Harold Weisberg in Frederick in October 1987 and got in a lot of walking with him since that's what he does in the Shopping Center.

Sincerely,

Robert Wilbur

Needs separate letter

FEB. 15/1989

HON. JUDGE GARRISON:

I HAVE JUST FINISHED READIND THE ARTICLE IN OUR LOCAL PAPER THE STEVENS POINT JOURNAL, " ON THE ASSASSINATION TRAIL ! " BY AUSTIN WILSON. I LIKED THE ARTICLE AND AT LAST, I HEAR OF SOMEONE THAT BELIEVES AS I DO THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WAS NOT KILLED BY OSWALD. ALSO I HAVE BEEN CALLED A NUT, A NON-BELIEVER ETC. AS I AM THE SAME AGE AS YOU JUDGE, AND WAS WATCHING TV THE DAY THE PRESIDENT WAS ASSASSINTED. AT THE TIME ALSO BEING A LICENSED GUNSMITH, AND HAVING OWNED AND FIRED A FEW HUNDERED ROUNDS OF AMMO IN THE 6 RIFELS THE 6.5MM ITALIAN CARCANOS THAT I ALSO BOUGHT FROM KLEINS SPORTING GOODS, CHICAGO, IL.

ALSO BEING A VET IN WORLD WAR II, AND MOST MILITARY AMMO IS JACKETED TYPE BULLETS, WHICH USUALLY LEAVE THE SAME DIAMETER ENTRANCE HOLE AS EXIT. I TOLD THE WIFE, THAT THE PRESIDENT WASN'T SHOT WITH THAT RIFLE OR AT LEAST KILLED FROM IT.

I HAVE OVER THE YEARS READ SEVERAL BOOKS, THE PLOT TO KILL THE PRESIDENT, CONSPIRACY, THE ASSASSINATION CHAIN, ASSASSINATION TAPES, YOU CAN HEAR THE ECHO AND MARINA AND LEE TO NAME A FEW. AND THEY HAVEN'T CHANGED MY MIND AS TO MAKE ME BELIEVE THAT OSWALD TOOK OUR PRESIDENTS LIFE.

NOW TO THE POINT, I HAVE NOT READ ANY OF YOUR BOOKS. "HERITAGE OF STONE", "THE STAR SPANGLED CONTRACT" OR "ON THE TRAIL OF THE ASSASSINS. BUT I WOULD VERY MUCH LIKE TO, AND I HAVE NEVER SEEN ANY OF THE TITLES ADVERTISED IN THIS AREA. I HOPE YOU CAN BE OF SOME HELP TO ME ON AQUIRING THE THREE BOOKS.

SINCERELY
ARVID LLOYD LIFER
4189 COUNTY HIGHWAY E
JUNCTION CITY, WISCONSIN 54443

9 AUGUST 89

JUDGE JIM GARRISON
210 CIVIL BUILDING
421 LOYOLA AVE.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70112

MR. GARRISON:

I HAVE JUST COMPLETED YOUR BOOK "ON THE TRAIL OF THE ASSASSINS". I HAVE FOUND IT MOST ENLIGHTENING AND THOROUGHLY ENJOYABLE. I AM ANOTHER AMERICAN WHO COULD NEVER ACCEPT THE SINGLE ASSASSIN THEORY NOR COULD I UNDERSTAND ANYONE WHO COULD.

ON PAGE 177 IN YOUR BOOK YOU MENTIONED THAT JFK HAD THE FBI CLOSE DOWN THE CIA TRAINING CAMP ON THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN IN COMPLIANCE WITH HIS COMMITMENT TO RUSSIA THAT AMERICA WOULD NOT INVADE CUBA. IN VIEW OF THIS, IT IS MY HOPE THAT THE FOLLOWING STORY WILL COME TO YOU AS A REVELATION.

I GRADUATED FROM HIGH SCHOOL IN BREAU BRIDGE, LOUISIANA IN 1962. ONE YEAR LATER, AROUND THE MIDDLE OF JUNE 1963 I ENLISTED IN THE LOCAL NATIONAL GUARD UNIT STATIONED IN BREAU BRIDGE WHICH WAS A PART OF THE 156TH INFANTRY BRIGADE. I IMMEDIATELY REPORTED TO FORT POLK FOR MY BASIC TRAINING. AFTER EIGHT WEEKS TRAINING AND TWO WEEKS OF LEAVE I ARRIVED AT FORT JACKSON IN EARLY SEPTEMBER FOR THE REMAINDER OF MY ACTIVE DUTY TRAINING. MY SERVICE NUMBER, AS STAMPED ON MY "DOG TAGS", WAS NG 25 513 1214 THE "NG" STANDING FOR NATIONAL GUARD. PRIOR TO MY ARRIVAL AT FORT JACKSON, THE ONLY SERVICE NUMBER PRIFIX(S) I HAD ENCOUNTERED WERE "RA" (REGULAR ARMY), "ER" (ENLISTED RESERVE), AND "US" WHICH REPRESENTED THOSE WHO HAD BEEN DRAFTED INTO THE ARMY. AT FORT JACKSON I CAME UPON A NEW PREFIX, "UC" WHICH STOOD FOR UNITED CUBANS. ABOUT FORTY OF THEM, "DOG TAGS" AND ALL OCCUPIED THE ENTIRE TOP FLOOR OF THE BARRICKS TO WHICH I WAS ASSIGNED AND AS I RECALL ONLY ONE OF THEM SPOKE ANY ENGLISH. THIS INDIVIDUAL SUPPOSEDLY HAD SERVED AS A LIEUTENANT ON BATISTA'S STAFF IN CUBA BEFORE THE REVOLUTION AND SUBSEQUENT TAKEOVER BY FIDEL CASTRO. THIS ENGLISH SPEAKING INDIVIDUAL TOLD ME THAT THEY WERE NOT A PART OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY, THAT THEY WERE UNITED CUBANS HERE FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRAINING ONLY. THEY WERE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE EIGHT WEEKS OF BASIC TRAINING AND EIGHT WEEKS OF ADVANCED INFANTRY TRAINING AND THEN THEY WERE TO BE RELEASED FROM THE US ARMY WHEREUPON THEY WOULD BE INFILTRATED BACK INTO CUBA, PRESUMABLY TO CONTINUE OR RESTART THE REVOLUTION. WE FINISHED OUR AIT TRAINING DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF NOVEMBER 1963 AND I HAVE NEVER SEEN ANYONE OF THEM AGAIN NOR HAVE I EVER, TO THIS

DAY, FOUND ANY OFFICIAL PROOF OF THEIR EXISTENCE DURING THE ABOVE PERIOD OR ANY SUCCEEDING EXPLOITS THAT THEY MAY HAVE ENGAGED IN AS THEY SAID WAS THEIR INTENTION. AS HISTORY HAS IT, I WAS AT FORT JACKSON ON 22 NOVEMBER 1963. FROM THAT DAY FORWARD I HAVE WONDERED ABOUT THAT MYSTERIOUS GROUP OF SOLDIERS IN VIEW OF THE "CUBAN CONNECTION" WHICH SEEMS TO ALWAYS POP UP WHEREVER THERE IS A CONSPIRACY THEORY DISCUSSION.

MR. GARRISON YOU HAVE UNCOVERED SO MUCH DURING YOUR YEARS OF RESEARCH ON THE JFK ASSASSINATION I WAS JUST WONDERING IF YOU WERE AWARE OF THIS ACTIVITY AT THAT CRUCIAL TIME IN 1963. COULD GUY BANNISTER POSSIBLY HAVE HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH THIS GROUP?

IN CLOSING I WOULD LIKE TO ADD THAT I WELL REMEMBER THE BIASED AND UNFAIR NEWSPAPER REPORTING THAT CONFRONTED YOU DURING YOUR INVESTIGATION. I REMEMBER THEM REFERRING TO YOU AS "THE 6'6" PISTOL PACKIN DA FROM NEW ORLEANS". WELL, WITH YOUR NEW BOOK I FEEL THAT THEIR DAY IS DONE, AND YOUR'S IS JUST DAWNING. CONGRADULATIONS ON A VERY FINE PIECE OF INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM. IF I CAN BE OF ANY FURTHER ASSISTANCE I WOULD LOVE TO HEAR FROM YOU.

SINCERELY,

B. Martin

PAUL R. (BOBEY) MARTIN
902 SOUTH MAIN ST.
BREAUX BRIDGE, LA. 70517
318-332-1464 (EVENING)



CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS
601 City Hall Annex, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107
Telephone: (215) 686-4670

LEAH GASKIN WHITE, ED.D.
Executive Director

THOMAS J. RITTER, Chairperson

July 31, '89

Judge Jim Garrison
Louisiana Court of Appeal
Fourth Circuit
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Judge Garrison:

Just had the extreme pleasure of reading your latest book, and my hat is off to you! Your perseverance and willingness to put everything on the line for the truth are in the tradition of the great men in history.

You put to shame the opportunistic attorney - now Senator of Pennsylvania - Arlen Specter who went along hook, line and sinker with the infamous Warren Commission thesis on the assassination.

Prayers for a fitting your neck out.

Sincerely yours,
Lawrence L. Geller
Human Relations Rep.

410 West Maple
Pocatello, ID 83201
September 2, 1989

Dear Jim:

Your letter of 8/28 was a major event for me! I've been thinking of you as "Jim" for about 25 years - and much concerned for your safety in the early ones - so hope you'll agree that informality is in order.

My excuse is that Pocatello is a literary outpost - to explain not having heard of your book until now. Have ordered a copy and will anticipate reading it more than once. What a wealth of solid material you must have. I assume there was a lot of valid evidence you couldn't take into court. Have always felt a court setting is the easiest way to obscure the truth, and a Presidential Commission the easiest way to bury it. Have a three-week wait for my copy, so will answer your letter in the meantime.

Your conclusion that MASK established the fact of conspiracy in the Lincoln case is more gratifying than I can possibly tell you. The long research was fascinating, and a prime illustration that truth is far stranger than fiction. After publication (which was hurried in order to be a century to the day after the crime) I continued the research to its logical conclusions. Found that the prime mover, Col. L. C. Baker, faked his death in '68, assumed his wartime secret alias, "R.D. Watson," had a further seamy career, and died a natural death in Fulton County, KY in 1899. Also, Lewis Thornton Powell, in whose place Louis Paine was hanged, had a further career in Florida in the name of "H. L. Meeks," as law officer, Baptist preacher, and stableman (in that order) and was shot to death by his employer in Orange County in the late 90's - the crime being kept a family secret to this day.

I haven't done much study on the McKinley case, but can certainly agree with your thesis that a major shift in national policy in the wake of a presidential assassination is a reliable clue to conspiracy. How curious that it was a factor in all four U.S. presidential murders, as was the "lone assassin" pattern. The Garfield case, only a few years after Lincoln's, had all the earmarks of a sequel, for the same goals. The (actual) plot pattern was almost identical - and Garfield had run on a platform that included a promise to re-open the Lincoln investigation. Public dissent following the Conspiracy Trial was similar to that after the Warren Report.

Jim, the printed material I'm enclosing is an appendix from a book on a different subject published in 1982. The purpose of the "April 23 Incident" - like your book - was to establish the fact of conspiracy (and finger a major instigator and obvious beneficiary.) All the documents cited are from the Warren volumes and are readily verified.

April 20, 1988
Mize Mississippi

Judge Jim Garrison
New Orleans La.

Dear Judge:

You have no reason to know me, but the Grace of God and our Greatest system of goverment in the world, allowed this Country Boy from the Forks of the Creeks to live and travel in the greatest period of any in Bible History. I am in my early 70's and have climed a lot of heigh mountians, jumped off some, fell off some and was pushed off some.

We took \$200.00 in the 30's and through hard work and Grace of God were borrowing well over $\frac{1}{2}$ million dollers to operate our business, when I bacame so concerned with many people in goverment I ran and was elected the first Christian Conservative Republican Congressman from my state in over 100 years.

I bucked the establishment and it didn't take them long to kill me Financially, Politically and in the eyes of Fair Weather friends.

When in Washington I would put out a News Release and when Drew Pearson got through with it, I couldn't recognize it. When I proved him to be telling an Untruth, he would switch from the front page to the back page of the press to retract his damaging statements.

I attempted a Book or record of the Moral decay and lack of real Patriotism we have seen in our great land in the past $\frac{1}{2}$ century. Pat Ireland of Prentiss Hall was my friend and we had planned to publish it there, Pat died and I lost all interest in same.

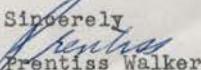
President Reagan is Near & Dear to me, I have had the priveledge to know quite a few Presidents and he is the Most Honest & Capable I have ever known.

One night after Mid Night at the State Department when Mr. L.B.J was President, Dean Rusk & Robert McNamare was present, there was an Emergency of some kind and after it all settled down a bit, all the wheels got Drunk as usual and I have never had such an unusual thing to happen. A drunk from your state picked me out as a confidential buddy and started telling me a real strange story.

All about the L.B.J & Kennedy affair that really, confirmed the fact that your investigation was extremely accurate and they clubbed you like they did me.

I don't drink and have nothing to do with drunks but this drunks story became so interesting I made a lot of trips to the Bar for him. The Drunk informed me how much we had to be thankfull for that every thing worked out like it did.

He informed me that Sam Rayburn convinced the Kennedys that John could not travel without his blessings. and the price was to take on L.B.J as his running mate. Old Sam died and the Kennedys became upsy, and told us they didn't need us. Something had to be done. He informed me that our buddy Jack Ruby saved the day for all of us, or we would have been kicked out of goverment, I inquired about Oswald he informed me he was nothing only used for a time. This went on until day light. I reported same to a Warren Comm. leading member he didn't want to hear. I once had a lot of records of press articles on your investigation, they have all come up missing, wouldn't want to hurt you any way, wont ever use your name if you don't want, but our Errors have been so many, I would sure appreciate any information I can get on all the witnesses you had that came up missing. I am Old and can't write or think good but if I pass soon a lot of truths will pass with me and frankly I sure could use the money on this controversial book that will surely sell. With my best personal regards

Sincerely

Prentiss Walker

PS. Congreeman Sonny Montgomery told me he was with you in the reserve, he is in my old seat. If you are interested my phone is 601-733-2268

PC

Personal
CORRESPONDENCE

PC

PC

Personal
CORRESPONDENCE

M E M O R A N D U M

March 4, 1968

To: Archives

Noted

82

TO: LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator

FROM: GARY SANDERS, Investigator

RE: MISS ROSE CAVALIER

918 Uppерlіnеs

899-3519

SUBJECT: KERRY THORNLEY

On Friday March 1, 1968 , I contacted MISS ROSE CAVALIER on
the instructions of Assistant District Attorney Andrew Sciambra.

Miss CAVALIER seemed quite nervous and reluctant to talk to me. Miss CAVALIER explained that she knew that the OSWALDs had lived around the corner on Magazine Street and that MRS. OSWALD used to walk her baby in the neighborhood. Miss CAVALIER said that sometimes a man, who she ~~said~~^{THOUGHT} was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, used to accompany MRS. OSWALD on her walks. Miss CAVALIER said that sometimes the couple would return from their walk carrying what looked like grocery bags (the most logical route to the Winn-Dixie Store in the neighborhood is Upperlines St.). Miss CAVALIER said that she saw MRS. OSWALD about 5 times but she never spoke with her.

I purposely showed Miss CAVALIER a picture of KERRY THORNLEY and her reaction was " he was heavier then ". I then showed Miss CAVALIER a picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and she identified him. While Miss CAVALIER was holding both pictures she never realized they were of different people until I explained that fact to her. At that point Miss CAVALIER became quite nervous and confused and began to ramble about not getting mixed up in other persons business. I asked Miss CAVALIER if it was possible

MEMORANDUM

PAGE 2

RE: MISS ROSE CAVALIER

for her to see into the fenced-in back yard of 4907 Magazine Street. Miss CAVALIER explained that there was a building blocking the view.

I thanked Miss CAVALIER for her time and excused myself.

NOTE:

I do not know why Miss CAVALIER identified THORNLEY's picture in the first place, but from watching her I believe that Miss CAVALIER may have an eyesight problem although she told me that she did not wear glasses.

Gary Sanders
Gary Sanders

cc: Andrew Sciambra

jot
pad

for notes
and
questions

Notes Re:
Jury Trials

Practising Law Institute

PRACTISING LAW INSTITUTE
15TH ANNUAL SUMMER SESSION
July 9 to August 10, 1956
at New York City

SCHEDULE

Week of July 9

Public Prosecutors
Current Problems in Patent Law
Trial Preparation

Week of July 16

Corporate Law Departments
Federal Taxation
Estate Planning
Trial Technique

Week of July 23

Secured Transactions
Closed Corporations and Taxes
Advanced Estate Planning
Medical Aspects of Litigation

Week of July 30

Labor Law Problems
Real Estate and Taxes
Representing Estate Fiduciaries
Advanced Medical Proof

Call Guillory - Astor...

William Newton - Ed 54434

Line up players now.

Custom Shop - Mad. Ave.

Unanimous Verdict ... JURY

Jury: Property Crime (~~Larceny~~,
~~assault~~ (Burglary & Robbery) =
persons who realize the problems
of property & insurance, etc (= bus-
iness owners, etc...)

Narc Cases = Avoid theatrical people & artists (too tolerant),
women are good. If D is seller & addict =
find out if some jurors think this
is only social or medical problem.

D = young male, then avoid
"Mother" type on ~~and~~ jury.

If D is elderly, must impress

Practising Law Institute

Jury on Voir Dire that sympathy has no place in their delib, that their duty, etc...

If S is woman, female jurors are good. Judge own sex very strictly.

Whatever S Defense is going to be, DA or S Voir Dire is useful. Serves to reemphasize their promises to you.

Avoid accepting: artists, psychologists, teachers, pregnant women, persons too anxious to serve, deformed persons...

Op Statement

[OP.]

Don't read indictment or law to jury

Don't tell jury "Indictment = not evidence"
The Judge will tell them that

If there is weakness in State's case, tell them in opening, so they won't be

Practising Law Institute

surprised. ("Witness does not identify the D. She just did not observe his features.") They will be prejudiced no State if surprised.

If physical layout is complicated, can show diagram to jury, because a diagram is evidence.

(i) Don't give law to jury, Judge will. (except in special type cases, i.e. That in abortion, victim need not be pregnant).

~~EF~~

Mistrial possibilities:

Mentioning "confession" in op., st., & confession not proved.

Practising Law Institute

Refreshing Your Witness'

Memory : ① May lead him
(to refresh) when he has apparently forgotten ② Can always show him anything (even an "old shoe") if it refreshes his memory.

Re: "3 for Jamie Fawn" = weak movie, but good idea for story here, either: "The Witness", or "The Juror".

(As: one man's dramatic involvement in a situation)

Summation

① To overcome sympathy-factor by making jury conscious of sense of duty → ② Lay basis in Voir Dire (i.e. "Now it ~~happens~~ happens that A is father of 10 children. Will this prevent you from...?") Then on Summation, remind them of their promise to you. This makes them conscious of Moral Commitment made to you on voir dire.
(Also gives you basis for dis-
sertation on the wisdom of
judgment on the facts, free of
jury caprices. Brings about uniformity of application to A's).

→ Do not indicate that it is imperative to law + order to convict A, w/o proper preface (can be reversible). Must preface; "if you find from the evidence

Practising Law Institute

that he is guilty of the crime,
& then refuse to convict — etc - etc
you are not doing your duty.

(2) Develop the habit of
integrating ideas for summation
during preparation for trial, &
during trial. Take notes as they
occur. Items of testimony from
important witnesses shd be jotted
down & quoted to jury if colorful.
Revives for jury, the testimony.

(3) While witness is giving his
testimony of witnesses, when A has
testified to his disadvantage on
cross — often effective to
read your questions & his answers.

What Summation Should Obtain

(1) Define issue at outset (making it harder for Cusl to wonder) "Now what are we trying here? The question is..."

Judge's Charge

Jury's part: "Reasonable Doubt" (can be critical in trial) → Using language your Judge uses, ask Jurymen on Voir Dire "Judge will charge you that ~~s must be found guilty~~ R.D. = Now if you ~~for~~ are convinced that A is guilty beyond a R.D., will you find A guilty?"

Where no Specific Intent is required, but Criminal Intent, of course, is — this is important Change area, because sympathetic Jury can tell itself it can't find evid. of Intent beyond R.D. Have Judge chg that "the act itself is evidence that intent existed (for persons are presumed to have intended their acts).

Buck Kruks
Al Neit

MR. OR MRS. JAMES I. PERRY 202-A DANIEL AMITE, LA. 70422		583
PAY TO THE ORDER OF <i>J. M. Grossz</i> <i>Two Hundred and no/100</i>		<i>October 6 1973</i> <small>84.435 654</small> <i>\$ 200.00</i> <small>DOLLARS</small>
FIRST GUARANTY BANK <small>A FULL SERVICE BANK</small> AMITE, LOUISIANA 70422		<i>Mrs James Perry</i>
FOR 4065404350 255 225 611		

TUCKER & SCHONEKAS <small>ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW</small> 710 CARONDELET ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130		20207
PAY TO THE ORDER OF <i>Jim Garrison Campaign Fund</i> <i>One Hundred and no/100</i>		<i>Nov. 6 1973</i> <small>14.72 680</small> <i>\$ 100.00</i> <small>DOLLARS</small>
BNO <small>THE BANK OF NEW ORLEANS AND TRUST COMPANY</small> NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA		<i>Tucker & Schonekas</i>
<small>THIS CHECK IS DELIVERED IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE ACCOUNT (S)</small>		
4065000721 109 4400 411		

T. SELLERS MERIC OR BENEDICT CIMINI, JR. 615 BARONNE ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70113		124
PAY TO THE ORDER OF <i>Jim Garrison Campaign Fund</i> <i>One Thousand</i>		<i>Nov. 5 1973</i> <small>14.72 650</small> <i>\$ 1000.00</i> <small>DOLLARS</small>
BNO <small>THE BANK OF NEW ORLEANS AND TRUST COMPANY</small> NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA		<i>Benedict Cimini Jr.</i>
FOR 4065000721 109 2560 411		

Friday, November 2nd

From: Jim Garrison
To: Cecil Shelton
Re: Further contributions obtained by J. G.

Alvin J. Aubrey ✓	(Check)	\$ 50. 00
1833 Dryades 70113	Majestic Mortuary Service ✓	\$ 50. 00
5423 N. Derbigny St. 70113	Mrs. Leonine Luke ✓	\$ 25. 00
5710 St. Bernard Ave. 70122	Joseph R. Breitling ✓	\$ 100. 00
1111 Poydras St.	Dr. D. W. Aiken ✓	\$ 25. 00
	James Burnett Arine ✓	\$ 100. 00
	Charles E. Dachmann ✓	\$ 100. 00
	Robert Lewis Cash	\$ 100. 00
3600 Orleans Ave. 70119	C. F. Armstrong, Jr. ✓	\$ 100. 00
6233 St. Anthony Ave. 70122	Standard Realty Co. ✓	\$ 25. 00
920 No. Rampart 70116	Vieux Carré Motor Lodge ✓	\$ 100. 00
504 Security Homestead	Gerry J. D'Antonio ✓	\$ 15. 00
3310 Annette St. 70122	Jesus W. Cook ✓	\$ 100. 00
6611 Chef Menteur Hwy. 70126	Office Co.-Op. Hal Powell ✓	\$ 200. 00
6025 Chef M. Hwy. South 70126	Alma Cigarette Vendy Co. ✓	\$ 300. 00
	Crescent City Automobile Assn. (Chk)	\$ 75. 00

\$ 1,465. 00

La. U.A.W. + La. State U.A.W. State
State Cap Council
62 W. Carondelet Ave
Chalmette, La 70043

Lays General → + 50. 00
\$ 1,515. 00

1375

15

25

1465

+20
1515

~~1250~~
~~225~~
~~150~~

~~100~~
~~100~~
~~100~~

~~100~~
~~100~~
~~100~~

10

New Orleans Athletic Club



222 N. RAMPART STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70112

Monday,
October 29th

Cecil (or Jane) —

Enclosed is:

<u>Check</u> from Numa Bertel, Jr.	\$ 300
(<u>Cash</u>) from Jack Hurry	1,000
<u>check</u> from Quality Inn, Midtown <small>3700 Tulane</small>	100
<u>check</u> from Dixieland Tours, Inc <small>* 4861 Chef Menteur</small>	100
<u>check</u> from Southern Tours, Inc <small>(* same)</small>	100
<u>check</u> from Harry Katz	50

A \$ 1,650

* both signed by Basil Iagnassie

Oct 31st

Mrs. J. Lynn Hardin
(my Mother) → 700.00 card

Henry Bonura, Jr. 200.00 check

Edward Fayard 300.00 check
2615-25th Ave.
Baltimore, Md. 39501

\$1000.00 total
1200^{cc}

BB

Jane —

Please do me a favor. The Harry Hardin check was obtained for me from Max Tabis - and Max asks me about it every day.

Could you please send a thank you letter to Mr Hardin & sign my name - with a copy of the letter going to Mr. Tabis? (If you need Mr Hardin's address I'm sure Max Tabis' secretary would have it. Thanks. *John*

October 31, 1973

Mr. Harry Harding
c/o Columbia Burlap Bag Co.
1412-18 West 12th Street
Kansas City, Mo. 64101

Dear Mr. Harding:

I wish to express my deep appreciation to you
for your contribution to my campaign.

Please be assured I shall continue to strive
to maintain a District Attorney's office that all my
friends and constituents can be proud of.

Thank you again for your contribution, but
most of all for your confidence.

Most sincerely,

cc: Mr. Max Tobias

Cash	David & Harry Horner
Cash	Hans Rasmussen
Cash	Louis Russell
Cash	Rex Kumble

✓ \$250 (Cash)

✓ \$100 (Check)

✓ 500 (Cash)

✓ 250 (Check)

\$11.00

+ 260

+ 12.00

750.00 cash

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
NEW ORLEANS 70119

#250⁰⁶
11/9/73

H. A. TABARY

PRESIDENT
WALTER J. GARIC, INC.
(H. A. TABARY RICE CO.)
INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART
214 Gateway Bldg.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
70160

PHONE: 523-2292

TOLLY BOY RICE

MARCEL J. DAMIENS

VICE-PRESIDENT
WALTER J. GARIC, INC.

214 Gateway Bldg.
INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Orleans Athletic Club



To: John

222 N. RAMPART STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70112

Thursday
11/8

Arthur Steiner Cash 200.00
(Steiner Insurance)

John W. Bussong Check 200.00

Louis Johnson Check 1000.00
(Contractor,
Cotton Exchange Bldg)

~~1400.00~~
\$1400.00

J.S.

FIRST PRIMARY CONTRIBUTIONS
1973

✓ Louis J. Roussel	<i>American Bk. Bldg.</i>	\$1,000.00 (cash)
District 2 - Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. -AFL-CIO 630 Jackson Avenue, City 70130		700.00 check
Seafarers International Union of North America 675 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11232		2,000.00 check
✓ Warren R. Batt Salzer, Batt & Associates, Inc. 938 Bienville St., 70112		100.00 "
✓ Wilson Abraham	<i>2100 St. Charles</i>	1,000.00 (cash)
✓ Max Tobias	<i>Whitney Bldg.</i>	300.00 "
✓ John Mecom	<i>944 St. Charles</i>	1,500.00 "
- Judge Bagert		100.00 "
Bill Bolton		20.00 "
✓ Harry Harding, (see copy of letter attached)		150.00 check
David P. Levy		50.00 "
- Trudy Weinert, 2540 New York St., City 70122		25.00 "
✓ Wm. J. Rein, III	<i>234 Loyola</i>	2,000.00 "
General Truck Drivers, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers Local Union No. 270, 2207 Royal St., City 70117		500.00 "
- Mrs. J. Lyon Gardiner		700.00 (cash)
- Henry Bonura, Jr.		200.00 check
✓ Edward Fayard, 2615 -25th Ave., Gulfport, Ms. 39501		300.00 "
✓ Jack Gurry		1,000.00 (cash)
- Numa Bertel, Jr.		300.00 check
Quality Inn Midtown, 3900 Tulane		100.00 "

12,045.00

✓ *Roussel*

Dixieland Tours, Inc., 4861 Chef Menteur	100.00	check
Southern Tours, Inc. (same as above-both signed by Basil Ingrassie)	100.00	"
Harry Katz	50.00	"
Corso Enterprises, 6235 Chef Menteur	500.00	"
J. B. Mead (do not publish name)	200.00	"
Charles E. Deichmann	100.00	"
James B. Aime, 1111 Poydras St.	100.00	"
✓ D. W. Aiken, M. D.	25.00	"
✓ Jos. R. Breitling, 5710 St. Bernard Ave., 70122	100.00	"
✓ Mrs. Leontine G. Luke, 5423 N. Derbigny St., 70117	25.00	"
Majestic Mortuary Service, 1833 Dryades, 70113	50.00	"
Alvin J. Aubry	50.00	"
L. F. Armstrong, Jr., 3600 Orleans Ave., 70119	100.00	"
Standard Realty Co., 6233 St. Anthony Ave., 70122	25.00	"
Vieux Carre Motor Lodge, 920 N. Rampart, 70116	100.00	"
✓ Guy J. D'Antonio, II, 504 Security Homestead Bldg.	15.00	"
✓ Jesse W. Cook, 3310 Annette St., 70122	100.00	"
✓ Office Co-op, 6611 Chef Menteur Hwy., 70126 (Hal Powell)	200.00	"
Crescent Cigarette Vending Corp., 6025 Chef Menteur Hwy. 70126	300.00	"
Crescent City Automobile Assn., 6025 Chef Menteur Hwy., 70126	75.00	"
La. U.A.W. State Cap Council, 62 W. Carolina Dr., Chalmette 70043	50.00	"
✓ Robert Lewis	100.00	(cash)
✓ Cimini & Meric, 615 Baronne St., 70113	1,000.00	check
✓ Tucker & Schonekas, 710 Carondelet St., 70130	100.00	"

3,565.00

✓ James I. Perry (check made out to G. M. Grosz)	200.00 check
David & Harry Herman	250.00 (cash)
✓ Louis Roussel	500.00 "
Hans Rasmussen	100.00 check
Rex Cauble	250.00 "
✓ Arthur Steiner (Steiner Ins.) <i>600 Bureau St.</i>	200.00 (cash)
John W. Dussouy	200.00 check
✓ Lewis E. Johnson, Cotton Exchange Bldg.	1,000.00 "
- Wilfred R. McKee, 121 Portage Pl., 70119	100.00 "
Tiny Tim Thrifty Chex, 998 Jeff. Hwy.	50.00 "
- Frank Klein (from visit to Baton Rouge)	400.00 (cash)
✓ Holmes & Dukes (see note attached-JG wants to add a personal note)	2,000.00 check
✓ W. W. Watson (address on same note)	500.00 "
- Judge Louis P. Trent	300.00 (cash)
H. A. Tabary & Marcel J. Damiens, 214 Gateway Bldg.	250.00 check
Bill Dodd & Buck Lockwood	1,000.00 "

7,300.00

22, 9/10 -

10/25/73

SHILSTONE TESTING LAB

DATE

PAGE

of

John Decon	\$1500.00	cash
Judge Bagert	100.00	✓
Bill Bolton	20.00	✓
Harry Harding (Merchants Produce Bank)	150.00	check
Go Columbia Bag Co., Kansas City, Mo. 64106 1412-18 West 12 th St, Kansas City, Mo. 64101		
David P. Levy	50.00	✓
Judy Meinek, 2540 New York St, N.O. 70122	25.00	—
Wm. J. Rein, III	2,000.00	✓
General Truck Drivers,	500.00	✓
Chauffeurs, Warehousemen	\$4,345.00	
+ Helpless Local Union No. 270	200	
2207 Royal St.	4145.00	
N.O. 70117		

(\$200⁰⁰ cash given to Jim Garrison for out of pocket expenses & public relations.)



A POSSIBLE DREAM FOR OUR BICENTENNIAL

Is a United States of America, as conceived by its Founders, "The Impossible Dream"? We hope not!

Would it not be wonderful if, by 1976, our Republic's 200th Birthday, our CONSTITUTION could be restored to its original intent, and "we, the people" could again become our own masters, completely free of domination and control by the very agency, our Federal Government, which WE established as OUR SERVANT, to do OUR bidding, and not the reverse, as is true today?

Today, two years before our Bicentennial, are we a free people, a free society? Do our sovereign states, as created by the CONSTITUTION, govern themselves through their directly elected representatives, delegating minimal responsibilities to the Federal Government? Or does our present Federal Government exert an unconstitutional strangle-hold on not only state governments but also on the very lives of our individual citizens, through taxes (income, etc., with now a blackmail "revenue-sharing" policy toward the states); regulations, standards, supervisory and policing powers encompassing every area of our lives, property and means of livelihood; Federal Reserve banking, controlling the ups and downs of our economy, creating prosperity or panic at will; ad infinitum, ad nauseum?

But in case you haven't really felt the pinch of encroaching Federalism, consider Federal Regionalism, which devides our nation into ten sections, controlling, supplanting and replacing our Constitutionally structured states; and Federal "land-use" legislation, to control and/or confiscate our private lands, yes, even the small parcel of the good earth on which our homes are built.

IS the United States of America really the impossible dream? Not if its citizens awaken in time and present a united front of opposition to this creeping and entirely anti-constitutional Federal encroachment.

If nothing else will do it, the abiding SPIRIT OF 1776, reaching out over these almost 200 years of America's proud history of not only aspiring to be, but BEING the bastion of liberty whose open arms have welcomed the free-spirited oppressed of the world, should rekindle the burning desire in every American to be self-determining and unfettered by the chains of Federalism and One-Worldism, and carry us forward to FREEDOM'S rebirth in 1976!

Does this vision, this goal for our Bicentennial, interest or challenge you? Do you want to be a part of its accomplishment? If so, and you would like details of what is really going on and how to combat it, contact the NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE TO RESTORE THE CONSTITUTION, 1018-20 Maison Blanche Building, New Orleans 70112; phone, 525-9996, and join with your fellow citizens who feel as you do and who want to do something about it!

ATTENDANCE ROLL, NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE TO RESTORE THE CONSTITUTION
MEETING, JULY 30, 1974, 3201 SOUTH
CARROLLTON AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Barthelemy, 1406 Josephine Street, 70130, 522-3750
Mrs. John T. Capo, 234 Moqueur Lane, 70118, 861-1343
Mrs. Edmund H. Christy, 1725 Valmont St., 70115, 895-7536
Mrs. Harris Copenhaver, 3816 Nashville Ave., 70125, 866-3241
Mrs. Martha Dutsch, P. O. Box 1155, Covington, La. 70433
Quentin N. Ehlinger, 427 Duplessis St., Metairie 70005, 837-3940
Mr. W. T. Freeland, 3233 Conti St., 70119, 822-9222
Mr. and Mrs. Harold N. Hickey, 5854 Marcia Avenue, 70124, 482-9769
Mrs. Charles D. Hightower, 4350 State St. Drive, 70125, 866-4792
Miss Evelyn Jahncke, 128 Central Park Place, 70124, 482-0749
Dr. William A. King (President, NOCRC) 1018-20 M.B. Bldg., 525-9996
Mr. Jerry Komerech, 4918 Galahad Drive, 70127, 242-3798
Mrs. Gerard Wm. LaBruyere, 116 Arlington Drive, Met. 70001, 837-5477
Rev. H. Martin, 1221 Mandeville St., 70117, 943-5561
Mrs. John D. Murphy, 3530 Nashville Ave., 70115, 866-1362
Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Oldenburg, Jr., 704 Badger, Arabi 70032
Mrs. John H. Phillips (Secty., NOCRC), 307 Audubon St., 70118, 861-2410
Mrs. Gustave J. Ricau, Jr. and Miss Barbara Ricau, 170 E. Oakridge
Park, Metairie 70005, 835-7832
Miss Lorraine H. Ricau (Treas., NOCRC), 6037 Freret St., 70118, 865-9512
Mrs. James C. Ryan, 1705 State Street, 70115, 861-4797
Mr. Herman J. Schaefer, 1655 Paul Morphy St., 70119, 943-6166
Mrs. William H. Seemann, Jr., 25 Gull Street, 70124, 282-4163
Mrs. John Singreen, 1303 State Street, 70115, 899-6764
Mr. Robert F. Spangenberg, 453 Audubon Blvd., 70115, 861-9364
Dr. Marie Stanbery, 7716 Nelson St., 70125, 861-2343

Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Terry, 3236 S. Carrollton Ave., 70118, 486-4536

Mrs. William N. Thompson, 1930 Jefferson Ave., 70115, 895-4202

Miss Anita Weilbaecher, 116 E. Wm. David Parkway, Metairie 70005, 835-8726

* * * * *

These members were not in attendance, but probably would not object
to hearing from you:

Mrs. Louis J. Bernard, 1241 Eleanore St., 70118, 899-1888

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Pasley, 8001 Nelson St., 70118, 861-0704

Mrs. Marquez Ehlinger, 4516 Perrier St., 70115, 899-1285

Mrs. Mary Louise Caffery Ellis, 1727 Valence St. 70115, 895-4182

Mr. and Mrs. Terry Himmel, 213 Upland Ave., 70123, 729-5747

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph J. Holzer, Jr., 44 Wren St., 70124, 288-2723

Mrs. Herman J. Nebel, 38 Killdeer St. 70124, 288-3364

Mrs. Merrill Smith, 917 Sena Drive, Metairie 70005, 834-7870

→ NOTE: HIGGINBOTHAM SHOULD BE ASKED
SPECIFICALLY ABOUT THE FREQUENT PRESENCE
AT BANISTER'S OFFICE ABOUT LOUIS P. DAVIS,
A RADICAL RIGHT WINGER APPARENTLY CONNECTED
WITH ROSEWELL THOMPSON (THE MAN WHO ACCOMPANIED
THOMAS BECKHAM TO THE GRAND JURY IN 1968).

MEMORANDUM

May 9, 1968

(1) Re: OSWALD

(possibly bugging of his apartment)

(2) Re: K.T.

(possibly useful witness)

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney

FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney

RE: BARBARA REID interview of May 9, 1968

Call = push-up
C. Glan

BARBARA informed me that after she had further discussions with GEORGE HIGGINBOTHAM, he came up with some additional facts. The NSRP meetings that were held at the Italian Hall were bugged by M. A. GRAHAM who was an investigator for the Sovereignty Commission. HIGGINBOTHAM said that while attending an art show at the Barony Art Gallery at 1405 St. Charles he was told (possibly by GEORGE SCHINDLER) that after OSWALD passed out leaflets in front of the International Trade Mart in August of 1963, his apartment was bugged by an investigator from the Sovereignty Commission, namely M. A. GRAHAM.

BARBARA says the Sovereignty Commission may still be in possession of the tapes. GRAHAM now lives in Nolan, Louisiana, and may have some connection still in Baton Rouge.

There were also meetings in 1963 by the NSRP at a place on the corner of Magazine and Peniston which is in the general vicinity of OSWALD's apartment.

connects with KT +
RYDER CLUB

DAVID GRAYDOM who was a very close friend of WILL BRADY is in town and willing to talk to us. (possibly useful on KT)

BILL CRAIS may be contacted at the Myna Crais Dress Shop, 1410 Beacon Street, Brookline, Massachusetts, a/c 617, 566-7737.

Also BARBARA said that CAPTAIN MARTELLO of the New Orleans Police Department had several contacts with OSWALD and also that she may be able to get the log of the S/S MARION LYKES which was the ship that OSWALD left on on September 20, 1959.

Also, she is in the process of getting pictures of CLAY SHAW at the Kennedy speech at the Nashville Street wharf.

Attached is a partial list of the INCA members in 1963. (Not
enough to go on. All "members" were used. The operation is
a total myth & used by Ed Butler.)

possibly
met with
re K.T.
(believe
him to be
inoperative)

Q: Should
continually
no - contacts
this Mag-
azine Street
area (in
view of
1963 repre-
sentatives
to New Or-
leans)
Sight
seen)

Interview
Should find
through.



WYES-TV JOIN
PUBLIC
TELEVISION

916 NAVARRE AVENUE · POST OFFICE BOX 24026 · NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70184 · (504) 486-5511

July 22, 1974

Mr. Jim Garrison
710 Carondelet Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Mr. Garrison:

As part of our continuing community service programming, Channel 12 once again will present a special election eve program on Friday, August 16th from 8 to 10 P.M. We would like very much for you to appear on this program.

Rebut

We will be videotaping this election show on Wednesday, August 14th and we would like you to be at our studio at 916 Navarre Avenue at 4:30 PM. Each candidate will have ten minutes on the air. Each candidate will be asked for a personal statement lasting no more than three minutes, the balance of the time will be used by candidates to answer questions about himself and the issues in the race.

Please let me know as soon as possible whether you can appear at the time specified above. Our production schedule limits us to this one day only for taping the election show, so your promptness is essential.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon on this matter, I am,

Sincerely,

Bill Hess

William D. Hess
Public Affairs Director

WDH:ml

TRUSTEES
DARWIN S. FENNER
Honorary Chairman
LOUIS G. LEMLE
Honorary Vice Chairman
TURNER CATLEDGE
Chairman
ALFRED W. BROWN, JR.
HARRY S. KAUFMAN, JR.
MACY O. TEETOR, JR.
Vice Chairmen
MRS. SHEPARD H. SHUSHAN
Secretary
JOHN M. DONNELLY
Treasurer
WILLIAM S. HART
President
MRS. J. LUIS BANOS
JAMES M. CAIN
MRS. JESSE W. COOK
MRS. MOISE W. DENNERY
DAVID F. DIXON
DR. PAUL A. FABRY
THOMAS B. FAVROT
MARTIN L. C. FELDMAN
STANTON M. FRAZAR
LOUIS M. FREEMAN
LOUIS L. FRIERSON
JIMMY HEYMANN
DR. HOMER L. HITT
FREDERIC B. INGRAM
CLARENCE J. JUPITER
H. MERRITT LANE, JR.
STEPHEN B. LEMANN
MRS. SAMUEL LOGAN
MRS. RICHARD McCARTHY, JR.
RAY J. O'BRIEN
JOHN M. PAGE
MRS. HENRY G. SIMON
JOHN B. SMALLPAGE
DR. WILLIAM W. SUTTON
MRS. JOHN M. DONNELLY
MRS. CHARLES KORNMAN
1974 Auction Co-Chairmen

CRESCENT DEMOCRATS OF ALGIERS (CDA)

628 Seguin Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70114

July 22, 1974

HONORABLE JIM GARRISON
710 CARONDELET STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DEAR JIM:

OUR ORGANIZATION WOULD LIKE TO BE ACTIVE IN YOUR BEHALF IN THE UPCOMING STATE SUPREME COURT RACE IN THE ALGIERS AREA. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN OBTAINING OUR SUPPORT AGAIN AND HAVE ANY SUGGESTIONS WITH REGARDS TO A BALLOT AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF YOUR PARAPHERNALIA, PLEASE CALL ME AT 367-4574.

HOPING TO HEAR FROM YOU CONCERNING THE ABOVE AND WITH KINDEST PERSONAL REGARDS, I AM

Very truly yours,
Gerald A. Wilson D
GERALD A. WILSON
PRESIDENT OF C.D.A.

GAW/MB

Ota Perry
Dorothy Parker

Camp
 Office
 ~~Don's
 Seafood~~

ALGIERS PAYS A BIG SHARE OF THE CITY TAX DOLLAR AND RECEIVES LITTLE IN RETURN
UNITY CAN CHANGE THIS — JOIN CDA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CO-205

1
Van Horn
Taylor

Date November 26, 1963

ROBERT H. TAYLOR was interviewed in the late hours of November 23 and the early hours of November 24, 1963, in his motel room, Number 11, at El Motel.

Mr. TAYLOR advised he departed his residence in Kansas City, Mo., on Saturday, November 16, 1963, and was originally headed for California. He stated he arrived in El Paso, Texas, on November 18, 1963, and there changed his plans about his trip to California. He decided instead to travel to Tampa, Fla., to visit friends.

He said he spent the night of November 19, 1963, in Van Horn, Texas, and anticipated spending the next night in Houston, Texas. On the morning of November 20, 1963, he began to notice an automobile traveling about the same speed he was traveling. He described this car as a small, black, foreign made convertible, the make of which was unknown to him. This car was occupied by two male individuals, and had a luggage rack on the back trunk, which rack was covered by green canvas and was strapped down. TAYLOR said it appeared to him there were three pieces of luggage under this green canvas.

He said to the best of his recollection, this automobile had a California license, the number of which was unknown to him. TAYLOR related that sometime around noon, he stopped for gas, and observed the same foreign made automobile already in the service station being serviced. He said that while his own car was being serviced, he got out to stretch his legs, and observed these two individuals more closely. He said one of these individuals was untalkative and appeared very edgy. He would take one step and look around and take a sip of a soft drink he was drinking. The other individual appeared friendly, and during the course of a conversation with this individual, TAYLOR ascertained that these two persons had just left the state of California, exact location unknown, and were headed for Dallas, Texas.

TAYLOR said he did not recall seeing this automobile again after leaving this service station.

TAYLOR advised that on Friday, November 22, 1963, he stopped at a motel in Pensacola, Fla., and upon observing the news broadcast which contained the information of the

On 11/23/63 at Brooksville, Florida File # TP 62-455
 by SAs PATRICK J. LEWISON and
IRWIN FRANK DAVIS:em Date dictated 11/26/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Tommy Baumler-3

I had, a print made backwards, reversing the hairline.

I have told Louis and Jim what he and Dion told me of his scheme for using interdictions as a means of effecting draft evasion and at the same time getting financial assistance for those interdicted. I think it is Dion who told me he has two of the universities organized, that his fee is \$250.00, that it takes six weeks, and that ~~it takes about six weeks & his hunting list~~.

Although he says he had her interdicted, she says that he approached her on it and that it has not been accomplished. Tommy told Barbara that he would do it if she came up with the money. He made it clear to me that the purpose would be to make it impossible for her to be a witness.

With what has happened since and what there is grounds for suspecting, this may have been the beginning of a strange kind of play involving her that may have been intended as it seems, as a diversion, or as a booby-trap. I am still trying to learn which.

B Apparent end of interview at this point
Recd not copied JG

noted/B

Re: KERRY THORNEY
To: SCIAMBRA
then To: ARCHIVES

TRANSCRIBED APRIL 24, 1968

INTERVIEW WITH PHIL BOATRIGHT CONDUCTED BY HAROLD WEISBERG ON
APRIL 3, 1968.

Q - HAROLD WEISBERG

A - PHIL BOATRIGHT

A. I'm PHIL BOATRIGHT from Omaha, Nebraska. Today's April 3, 1968.

Q. April 3, and I'm HAROLD WEISBERG.

A. I was in New Orleans briefly several months from mid-1962 until early January of 1963. During that time I lived in the French Quarter.

Q. What was your address, MR. BOATRIGHT?

A. St. Peter Street. 935 St. Peter Street.

Q. And you also lived at 920 Royal Street?

A. Yes, when we first went to New Orleans, that would be July of '63.

Q. July of '62?

A. Yes, I mean July of '62.

Q. And do you remember who owned these two buildings or either one?

A. The one on Royal Street was rented from the Gondolfo Agency, a real estate agency there. Who may have owned it, I don't know, but they represented them. The St. Peter Street building was owned by an S. B. UDELL whose address in 1963 was 6245 Wadsworth Dr., New Orleans. He wrote me in January of -- this is postmarked January of 1963 relative to some furnishings that had been left in the apartment and er, I've forgotten what the agreement was now but he got a little upset about it. Apparently there was some misunderstanding and some things were sold and some things were returned. In any case that's the fellow who owned the building so far as I know at that time. He's the person to whom we paid rent.

Q. Do you remember the owner of the other building?
Or who managed either one?

A. The Gondolfo Agency managed the one on Royal Street.

Q. You don't know the other one?

A. As far as I know UDELL took care of that thing himself.

Q. At either of these places, did you see a young woman whose picture you may have since seen in the paper?

A. No.

Q. Are you familiar with the young woman Garrison tried to subpoena and she left the state to avoid subpoena, whose name came up in the testimony of PERRY RUSSO?

A. No. I might say...

Q. SANDRA MOFFETT. You were up here then but I thought it appeared in the papers.

A. It may have well been but I might say at this time that I'm not -- I don't follow the newspapers closely.

Q. Did you ever know PERRY RUSSO by the way?

A. Not to my knowledge, no.

Q. You have been for most of your life a writer and you do other things for income at times, is that a correct formulation?

A. Yes, I have been fairly widely published as a poet but I am not what you would call a writer in the sense...

(interruption in tape)

Q. I'm just trying to pick the dates you worked for him.

A. Yeah, I wish I knew. I think it was August or September. I didn't work for him terribly long. Of course, I wasn't in New Orleans very long.

Q. '62. And about when do you think you left his employment?

A. Well, I would say October.

Q. Of the same year?

A. Yeah.

Q. And you also did some promotional work for him at that time, didn't you?

A. Yes.

Q. Did KERRY THORNLEY work for or with MR. COURTNEY during that period of time?

A. No.

Q. Did he afterwards that you know of?

A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. You've never heard anything about this one way or another?

A. No.

Q. Do you know of his doing any ghostwriting for MR. COURTNEY?

A. No, at the time I knew KERRY he was working as a busboy at a hotel.

Q. Can you place the first time you knew him?

A. I've been trying to figure out how I met him.

Q. You met at the Royal Orleans?

A. I would not have been apt to have met him there. I probably met him at someplace that I went frequently, the Bourbon House..

Q. You could very well have met him there. He haunted it.

A. Most people did, in the immediate area there. I think but I'm not sure about this, but I think BRANDY met him first and she introduced him to me but I'm not...

Q. BRANDY is BARBARA?

A. BARBARA KERRY.

Q. Did you ever know THORNLEY to do any actual writing?

A. You mean published writing?

Q. I mean published writing or anything more than the one manuscript he seemed to be perpetually working on The Idle Warriors.

A. Yes, I saw a manuscript -- poetry, but that's all.

Q. What kind of poetry was it?

A. In my view it was very didactic verse which did not appeal to me. It was of the type that is fairly frequently published these days. Technically it wasn't bad.

Q. Was he fairly regularly employed when you knew him?

A. As far as I know he was employed as a busboy at the Hotel during all the time that I knew him, which is not terribly long but he was there all the time that I knew him.

Q. Did you ever see him at COURTNEY's place?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever see him with people who you connected with COURTNEY's operations, either by having seen them there or by having known about it?

A. No, but you must -- if you don't already know -- I'll tell you something about COURTNEY....

Q. Was he then on Zimpel Street?

A. Right. He had more than one address, Green Street...

Q. I'll give you an example of what I mean, you never know when you start something what you will find and what it will possibly mean. A part of the story of OSWALD in New Orleans, is the finding of some handbills that were printed at the Jones Printing Co. on Girard Street, on Pine Street. The New Orleans police made a big thing about how close this was to the residence of a PROFESSOR REISMAN who believed in peace and therefore they thought he was a Communist. You know a strange thing, it was just as close to COURTNEY's address on Zimpel Street. I went there and you can walk from one place to the other holding your breath. That's how close COURTNEY and REISMAN live to each other.

A. COURTNEY had a Pine Street address.

Q. What happened to that building?

A. I don't know, I don't believe I was ever there.

Q. Was it a building or an empty lot when you were there?

A. I couldn't tell you.

Q. Do you remember if there was an empty lot as you looked towards COURTNEY's home on Zimpel Street facing it, Pine Street is to your left, and if you go down Pine Street to your right, against the back end of COURTNEY's property is an empty lot --I believe the address is 1018 -- was there an empty lot there that you can remember?

A. The address I have here is 1018 Pine Street.

Q. That's for COURTNEY.

A. And then a 7819 Green Street.

Q. No Zimpel Street?

A. No, but I think that is -- I'm sure there was a Zimpel Street address, I don't have it though.

Q. It was his home address.

A. That's right. His home is on Zimpel Street. The Independent American was on Pine Street or on Green Street. I have Pelican Printing Company, 7819 Green Street.

Q. Now there was a shed behind COURTNEY's home on Zimpel Street where he also worked, was there not?

A. That I don't know. But I did visit his home.

Q. Well on the left as you face the home is a shed in back, a rather good size shed, a rather good looking one. Maybe shed is the wrong word, it's a decent looking building. While you're looking in your address book, would you see if you have an address for KERRY THORNLEY?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. Let me tell you because I don't like to slip up on the blind side of people -- you also know other people of interest. BARBARA may not have told you.

A. She mentioned some artist-type that I didn't know by name.

Q. And other people and we'll come to them in the course of the discussion. That's why the address -- I'm very happy you have this address book.

A. I have two addresses here for THORNLEY, one is crossed out.

Q. That's as good as any.

A. 717 Barracks and then 706 Dumaine.

Q. I knew about the Dumaine Street address.

A. This is the address I believe I visited. I was in his place once.

Q. Did you ever know THORNLEY to live near Dauphine and Esplanade?

A. Esplanade -- isn't Barracks Street the...

Q. The first one from Esplanade.

A. I was going to say that's close to...

Q. Yes. BARBARA told me about a friend whose name she couldn't remember and people undoubtedly in New Orleans are getting that name now, of an art professor at Tulane. Do you remember him and his wife? Do you remember where they lived? I tell you what I've done. I've asked Mr. Garrison's office to have a photographer take some pictures of that area hoping it will refresh her recollection and yours. By the way may I ask you this. A set of pictures of people -- some of whom are involved and some are not. They are all mixed up so that you want be given only one kind. Would you -- if I were to mail those to you or If Mr. Garrison were to mail those to you with no identification at all, would you mind going over them and if you recognize

(From here on the questioning departs from KT, on practical matters)

M E M O R A N D U M

November 14, 1968

Woods
Bogley
Scianna
Bethell - I.O. file
Brown
also in Thornley file

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: LOUIS IVON, Chief Investigator
RE: HEIGHTS OF THE OSWALDS

You wanted to know when OSWALD was how tall where. Here goes. This list is far from complete, but I'll give you what I've gotten together.

TALL
5'11" → Vol. XX, p.277: PRISCILLA JOHNSON (notes in Russia in 1959) says OSWALD was 5'11", hair brown, eyes grey, 150 lbs.

SHORT
5'5"

Vol. XI, p.89: KERRY THORNLEY describes OSWALD as being about 5'5", 140 lbs., possibly 130. Grey or blue eyes. Hair tending to bald a little on each side. Sloppy habits.

p. 103: "I had no idea he was from Texas...At that time I don't recall him having a Texas accent either."

Vol. XI, p.221: PAMELA MUMFORD (speaking of recognizing OSWALD from the picture on television and how her traveling companion recognized him): "But she said the thinning hair on the top, the thinning, curly, wiry hair." This was the 1963 Mexico trip.

TALL
5'11" → Vol. XVI, p.622: Oswald's application for Albert Schweitzer College (written by him): Under "land of birth," he answers "America." Ordinarily an American would put "U.S.A." His height on this application he gives as 5'11" weight, 160.

Vol. XVI, p.483: Application for Texas driver's license:
height 5'9", weight 146 lbs.

Vol. IX, p.238: GEO. DeMOHRENSCHILD told GEORGE BOUHE, "Don't be scared of him (OSWALD). He is just as small as you are." MR. JENNER then said, "Yes, but GEORGE BOUHE is a small man..."

TALL
5'10" →
Vol. XVIII, p.388: MARGUERITE OSWALD described her son LEE as 5'10"; 165 lbs.; eyes blue; hair, light brown, wavy. This was a description given in 1960, and she had last seen him when he had got his hardship discharge and come home for a couple of days. (MARGUERITE is a tiny woman and any man of 5'10" or 11" would look large to her) I can't tell from this report of FAIN's where MARGUERITE got the description -- from a document or from her memory.

SHOR7
5'6" →
✓
✓ Vol. XXVI, p.7: Port Case Record Face Sheet made at time of LHO arrival back in New York, June 13, 1962. "Slim, 5'6".
p.8: "Upon boarding ship I tried to locate MR. OSWALD and his family. He was already cleared by Immigration and Naturalization Service, MR. JOHNSON, Immigration Inspector in charge, was interested to know how we came to know of this case. I explained to him regarding H.E.W. contact. He did not elaborate further on the subject but appeared curious."

SHORT → p.9: second column: "Grey suit, light blue tie, about 5½ ft. tall."

Vol. XXIII, p.741: Application for employment, July 13, 1962: height 5'9"

p.743: ✓ Selective Service Reg. card: Height: 5'11" hair brown, eyes blue, weight 150. Date of this is Sept. 14, 1959

p.744: ✓ Report of transfer or discharge: height 71". This is dated October 12, 1959.

p.745: Application for employment at Goldrings in N.O.: Height 5'9" I find it interesting that under "In case of Accident send word to", he gives the MURRET's address, but gives the name "OSWALD" and "parents" as the relationship.

p.747: Application for employment, Oct. 15, 1963: Height 5'9"

p.752: Application for employment, Oct. 4, 1963 (this was after he came back from Mexico and stayed at the Y.M.C.A. on the night of the 3rd and before he appeared out in Irving): Height: 5'9"

p.753: Application for employment in New Orleans: Height 5'9"

p.819: ✓ Passport, June 25, 1963; Height 5'11"

Vol. XIX, p.584: Medical Examination in September 1959 (in service) Height 71", weight 150, hair brown, eyes grey. His build is given as medium (rather than slender). This examination was on his release from active duty. This 5'11" Marine then went and got a passport on which his height still is 5'11", shows up in Russia and has pictures taken with MARINA who is a little girl -- just over five feet tall. His pictures do not show him towering over her as he would if he were the same person who had been in the Marines. PRISCILLA JOHNSON, the newspaper woman who interviewed a "LEE HARVEY OSWALD", reports him as 5'11" with brown hair and grey eyes. It is interesting that the taller OSWALD is the grey-eyed one and the shorter has blue eyes. This is a pretty consistent pattern thru the descriptions. MARGUERITE describes him as blue-eyed and having light brown wavy hair. The OSWALD who entered the United States at New York was 5'6" and couldn't possibly be 5'11" -- even allowing for a couple of inches' mistake.

Vol. XIX, p.615: on enlistment physical exam (1956) he is 68" (or 5'8"), weight 131. He probably grew a little bit after entering the service because he was just a young kid when he went in.

Vol. XVII, p.730: Report of JOHN FAIN says that the following description of OSWALD was obtained through observation and interrogation: "... Height 5'11", eyes grey, hair brown." This report is dated June 26, 1962 at Fort Worth

*TALL
5'11"* → So we have a 5'6" OSWALD coming back to the U.S., going to ROBERT's house at Fort Worth, and growing 5 inches in time to be observed by JOHN FAIN 13 days later! If you really want to know what I think, it is that ROBERT knew this returning defector was not really LEE and this is what his problem was the night of the assassination when he found it necessary to take such a long drive to think things out. He knew things were far more complicated than they appeared on the surface. How much a part he played in the original scheme, I don't know, but he says a couple of interesting things that point in that direction.

Vol. XIX, p.397: Texas Employment Commission, Oct. 1962:
5'9", Weight 150

MARINA
= 5 feet

Vol. XVIII, p.482: Let me throw this in here as long as I just now came across it and may forget it. This thing is apparently MARINA's own description of herself. You will notice that it says "Height: 150(?)cm.(5 feet)". See if you can read the original on the opposite page. It's awfully pale in my book.

Vol. XVIII, p.437: Here is a peculiar mistake under No. 3. New Orleans, Texas, is given as place of birth. This mistake of Texas as place of birth occurs one other place and that is in the Marine records (Donabedian Exh. #1), Vol. XIX, p.607, at the very bottom of the page.

OSWALD himself wouldn't have made this mistake, but a foreign fellow impersonating him might have.

TALL
5'11"

Vol. XVIII, p.161: Passport (1959) Height 5'11", Brown hair, grey eyes.

SEE EARLY
HOOVER MEMO
PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION
RE "IMPERSONATION
OF LEE HARVEY
OSWALD"

Vol. XVIII, p.143: The last paragraph of this letter contains an interesting statement. Rusk, the writer of the latter says, "It is assumed that there is no doubt that the person who has been in communication with the Embassy is the person who was issued a passport in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD." !!!!

Vol. XXII, p.828: New Orleans Police Department Bureau of Identification, Aug. 14, 1963, on occasion of arrest. Height 5'9", Eyes brown, complexion ruddy, weight 136. There is an affidavit by MARTELLO (Vol. XI. p.471) in which he says that on arrest of a person he is simply asked questions about his height and weight, but that on booking of a person he is measured and weighed. I think that it is interesting that such an affidavit was even taken on the subject. Someone besides me noticed all this height business but chose to skip over it.

I know that this is erratically written. If I had gotten it done in any order, Heaven knows when I would have gotten the information to you. I suggest you go thru this taking all the 5'9" 's and their dates and then all the 5'11" 's. You will see that a fellow who went into the Marines at 5'8" came out (supposedly) grown to 5'11" in September 1959. He then applied for a passport on which his height is still 5'11". I find no description of his height while in Russia (I may have missed something) except for the PRISCILLA JOHNSON thing. A 5'6" LEE OSWALD comes back to the United States in 1962, becomes 5'11" when interviewed by JOHN FAIN and then shrinks from then on until his passport of June 1963 when he sprouts the other two inches again.

What this all means is anybody's guess. My guess is that the impersonation started in the Marines. KERRY THORNLEY said the OSWALD he knew was about 5'5", so let's say that he knew the LEE HARVEY OSWALD who went into the Marines as 5'8" (but looked smaller). Bill Boxley (sp?) said that the CIA has successfully put over impersonations so that even mothers are fooled. Please remember, Harold, that MARGUERITE wanted to believe that her son had come back to her. She was crushed when he defected and needed to believe that he had seen the error of his ways and had

returned. Remember, too, that "LEE" stayed with her for a very short time after he came back. My idea is that, since she is a very sharp woman and had already noticed the difference in the texture of his hair, he realized that it was dangerous to stay around her. She might at any time see thru the imposture. He stayed away from her completely for a year. A lesser woman could be fooled, but not our MARGUERITE. She has her eyes open to a lot of things that a wide-eyed little "Mom" might not see. She was dangerous to him and he knew it. MARINA knew it, too.

Hope this gives you a little something to chew on. I'm going to have to stop now and get ready for weekend company. My sister and her husband who live in Chicago are to be here for a couple of days and I haven't done a thing about getting ready for them.

Take care of yourselves. Will try to get to the Kim Philby letters in a few days. I wish you would get the book, "The Spy I Married", by Eleanor Philby so that when I write this stuff to you, you can look it up in the book.

Of the 4 regions in Cuba, coffee is grown in 3: Occidente,
Las Villas and Oriente. Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. VI, 874-875.

"... in 1959-60 nearly all U.S. holdings in Cuba agriculture
were confiscated by the Cuban government." Encyclopedia Britannica,
Vol. VI, 881.

MRS. A. W. BRUSSELL • ROUTE 2, BOX 3050 • CARMEL, CALIFORNIA 93921

Dear Mr. Garrison,

I have been in touch with Mr. Malosh and Mr. Alcott from your office on several occasions. The last time I called was because I was concerned with your explanation of how the assassination of President Kennedy took place. As I told them, my research dates the machinery of this assassination to 1961.

The testimony about Oswald which supplied the "motive" for the Warren Report, was firmly planned and decided before he left for Dallas in 1963 from his place in Fort Worth. The planning stage in New Orleans was the final meetings, after many separate arrangements for several years. His assignments to hand out pamphlets in N.O and to go to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico were the last jobs which he was to have that would later make him look guilty as a "Communist" and a "friend of Castro".

Enclosed is an article which is self explanatory. I have given four talks in Monterey and Carmel about the Warren Report. The last talk was about you and the news blackout coming from N.O.

I have cross filed 20 witnesses from the Dallas area in a way which will be of interest to you. As soon as I finish George DeMohrenshildt, and I saved the best and hardest for the last, I want to come to New Orleans with my material and show it to you.

I think you will find it very helpful for your work.

Will you have time to see me the first or second week in September? I want to set aside a definite time

because it is expensive for me to travel so far, and I must make arrangements at home for the family the days I am gone.

In closing, I wonder if the skating rink in Houston regarding calls from or for David Ferrie has any connection to the skating rink in Dallas where Everett Glover met the DeMohrenshildts? Glover's room-mate was Volkmar Schmidt, employee of General Walker. Glover's contacts with Marina Oswald and George DeMohrenshildt early after the arrival of Marina, are very important. It was Glover, who "introduced" Mrs. Paine to Marina.

Do not forget that without Mrs. Paine calling Mr. Truly at the depository, the motorcade would never have passed in front of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mrs. Paine also took "Russian Lessons" with Volkmar Schmidt, I think I mentioned on the phone to your secretary, Lucille, the importance of Gravitis and Mamantov to all this.

As I said, with all the work I have done put down into columns and cross filing, you will get a better picture of the relationship of the Dallas community to the work in New Orleans.

Keep up the good work. Let me hear from you.
Sincerely,

Mrs. Brusell

Thursday, July 20, 1967. 11

'Plot'

Speaker Tells of U.S. 'Conspiracy'

By EVERETT MESICK

A picture of an America why she believes the federal government is controlled by conspirators and the public news media was drawn last night by Mrs. Mae Brussell of Carmel Valley.

Mrs. Brussell, introduced as a playwright and author, told the Peninsula Jaycees that President John F. Kennedy's assassination was engineered by "certain people in this country who felt Kennedy was not the type of person they wanted . . ." and that

Kennedy knew there was "an invisible government behind his back."

Asked to identify the conspirators, Mrs. Brussell said "I don't have the money to fight their lawsuits" but volunteered the information that she was writing a book on the subject.

In a prepared after-dinner address at the Villa Caruso Restaurant, the speaker spent some 40 minutes giving reasons

"Shocking"

Stating she subscribed to eight newspapers, Mrs. Brussell said the "news blackout from New Orleans" is a "shocking thing to me."

She produced a chart purporting to show that news unfavorable to Garrison was carried in all eight papers while news favorable to him did not appear in any but the New Orleans States-Item.

"If you don't take the New Orleans States-Item, you don't know what's going on."

Expressing the belief the alleged suppression was not taking place on the desks of the individual papers but at the upper echelons of the wire services, Mrs. Brussell described it as "a very dangerous situation."

She quoted from the book, "Where Death Delights," by Marshall Houts in an effort to show that the autopsy on the President's body was not conducted by the proper experts and demanded to know, "Why are the X-rays locked up?"

Calling for the opening of

the "archives," the speaker asked: "Is it possible Robert Kennedy wants there's something they don't want us to see?"

She also was critical of the Warren Commission's work and of recent documentaries by the Columbia Broadcasting System and National Broadcasting Co.

After her talk, Mrs. Brussell spent a half hour answering questions from the audience of 35, which included lawyers, doctors and a naval intelligence investigator.

Hits Methods

Criticizing the methods of the Warren Commission, she said she has "a list of 170 major witnesses who were not called."

Also disagreeing with the commission's conclusions, the speaker said Kennedy was killed by "a crossfire" of bullets and that Lee Oswald did not operate alone.

Asked why the late president's widow and brothers have not demanded the release of all information,

CONFIDENTIAL

Probable NSRP make-up for three cities:

NSRP - Los Angeles

Col. William Gale
Edgar Eugene Bradley (also CIA)
Clinton Wheat (formerly from Louisiana)
Dr. Stanley Drennan
"Jim Braden"

NSRP - New Orleans

Guy Banister (also CIA)
David Ferrie (also CIA)
Louis Davis
Kent Courtney
Carlos Bringuer (also CIA)
Tommy Baumler
Delphine Roberts
Dr. Gerald Mauterer
Dr. Frederick Doughty-Beck
Tommy Compton
Dr. Gustav Von Herr

NSRP - Dallas

Edwin A. Walker
Individuals on police force
Joe Cody (also CIA)
Rev. O. B. Graham (Temple of the Abundant Life)
Frederick Lorenz (also CIA, former S.S.)
J. D. Tippit
Warren Reynolds

JG

5/9/68

JG Home file

MEMORANDUM

April 18, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY
FROM: JIM ALCOCK, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY
RE: NICK J. MATRANA
CLARA MATRANA
422 Fairmont Street
Harvey, Louisiana
Telephone No. 362-0151

On April 17, 1967, Louis Ivon and I interviewed NICK J. MATRANA in my office. MR. MATRANA is the Produce Manager for Schwegmann Brothers Supermarket on the West Bank. He has been employed by Schwegmann since the fall of 1960. MR. MATRANA goes to work early in the morning and usually does not return home until about 8 or 9 P. M. The MATRANAS have lived at their present residence for about two and one half years. This home is owned by MR. MATRANA. Prior to going with Schwegmann Brothers, MR. MATRANA worked for Levitan's Furniture Company on Dryades Street as a collector. MR. MATRANA worked for the Hotel Coffee Company as a route salesman from 1959 to the early part of 1960. This company was owned by the Standard Coffee Company which is also owned by the Reily Coffee Company. However, MR. MATRANA did not know any of the employees working for Reily Coffee Company at the time nor did he know ADRIAN ALBA. Prior to his working for the Hotel Coffee Company, MR. MATRANA owned and operated Little Joe's Restaurant at 701 Camp Street. This restaurant is located across the street from the old Federal Building and Post Office. Most of MR. MATRANA's customers worked for the Federal Government at these locations.

As he and his wife recalls, they resided at 4915 Magazine Street for approximately three years. They left that location for 7041 Magazine Street just prior to OSWALD's moving into 4907 Magazine. Living with them at the Magazine Street address were two boys and a girl who attended Redemptorist High School. During the year 1963, MRS. MATRANA worked at Tony's Restaurant located in the 3200 block of Magazine Street. Neither MR. or MRS. MATRANA ever recall having seen any of the following people: GORDON NOVEL, SERGIO ARACCHA SMITH, AL BEAUBOUEF, DAVE FERRIE, CLAY SHAW, JULIAN BUZNEDO, CARLOS QUIROGA. Pictures of all of these individuals were shown to both MR. & MRS. MATRANA.

While living at 4915 Magazine Street, the only people the MATRANAS recall being friendly with were MR. & MRS. JESSIE GARNER and DR. LEGGIO, a dentist who lived across the street from the GARNER's. As MR. MATRANA recalls, the owner of the residence 4915 Magazine Street belonged to a man living in New York. He paid his rent to someone at the City Furniture Store located at 2616 Magazine Street. MR. MATRANA also stated he did not know anyone working at the International Trade Mart.

Both MR. & MRS. MATRANA were very cooperative. They asked if they could leave the city for two weeks to visit MRS. MATRANA's mother who has a terminal case of cancer. We told them it would be perfectly all right and if we should need them again we would give them a call.

J
MEMORANDUM: re: DAPHNE STAPLETON

235 DEXTER AVE.

From: BARBARA GLANCEY REID

MOBILE, ALA.

September 25, 1968

On Wednesday, September 25, 1968, at 1:30 P.M., A. Schiambra and I arrived at the house of DAPHNE STAPLETON, 235 DEXTER AVE., MOBILE, ALABAMA. DAPHNE'S mother came to the door and recognized SCHIAMBRA immediately. She informed us that DAPHNE Was ill and that she could not see us. She also said she (MRS. STAPLETON) would not let her (DAPHNE) talk to us.

It was only after agreeing with her about the doubtful morals of some of Daphne's former friends that Mrs. Stapleton agreed to let me come in to talk with her daughter, this was also only after I had given her the impression that I was a former friend of her daughters. As it was, when Sciambra and I returned to the house after her stipulated delay of fifteen minutes (to give Daphne time to make herself presentable) some of Mrs. Stapleton's reservations had returned because she said that Daphne couldn't remember me. Not surprising because Daphne and I had never met.

As soon as I went in the house Daphne was most friendly and obviously prepared to be cooperative. The only problem was the mother, who kept interrupting and telling Daphne it wasn't smart to get involved.

I had taken the RYDER COFFEEHOUSE guest book and a stack of photographs of various crowd shots of Quarter activities in the hopes that Daphne would spot some familiar faces and that it might trigger associations, because she did say at the beginning she was familiar with the Bourbon House and in some respects the crowds did overlap. Unfortunately Daphne had been to the oculist the day before and because of the drops used was unable to focus either ^{to} see the pictures or to read the guest book.

DAPHNE Stapleton

page 2

Daphne immediately started discussing her meeting with Oswald, saying that she was sure that was the most important thing to us and that then I could ask her anything I wanted too, that she was willing to cooperate in any way possible. She stated this firmly over her mother's continual audible objections and caterwaulings.

It was around 9:00 AM on a summer morning, quite warm and Daphne was sitting on the steps reading a book of short stories by Henry James and had reached the story "Alice Of The Dead" when she was joined by PATTY GLEASON, who, with her husband, had an apartment in the same building. Daphne was very conscious of the time because she was waiting for the mail delivery and a check from her mother. She ~~would~~ said the reason for Patty remaining there was also the mail delivery and though it wasn't specifically mentioned Daphne was "sure she was waiting for a check too. We both usually were in the same position, our husbands were alike."

A red sports car pulled to stop and a young man got out. Daphne said, "I don't know what kind it was, but it wasn't an MG because I like MGs." I asked her if she liked the looks of this car and she said yes. I asked her if the top was down and she said, "If it was it must have been dark, (meaning the top)" Obviously the top was down because Daphne was sitting up on the steps and looking down she saw the woman who was driving quite clearly.

Her first thought was why would a mother be bringing her son to this place, because there was no hesitation their parts. She described the woman as being in her forties, wearing sunglasses, and her overall impression was disapproval at the woman's appearance, both in dress and in the way she wore her hair. Daphne said she immediately thought, "Mother would call her cheap." I asked her what made that thought pop into her mind and she said, "It was her hair...it was grey...silver...and it

was too short...not feminine, but mannish...Mother hates processed hair and you could tell this woman had just had a permanent... kind of kinky up here (Waving her hand around the top or crown of her head)." Here mother and daughter paused to argue about processing methods. The day before Daphne had also gone to a beauty shop where they had "over-processed" her hair which explained her reticence about lying seen by anyone.

Oswald closed the car door and the woman drove off. He seemed to know exactly where he was and came straight to the steps. She was conscious of thinking he certainly didn't belong in a car like that because the clothes he was wearing were so old and worn (Short sleeved patterned sport shirt and black slacks) but she emphasized how fresh, clean and pressed they were. "Such old clothes to be so clean and not wrinkly anywhere. I felt so sorry for him because a person like that is proud." This I didn't get to elaborate upon because of the mother. Before he reached her apparently one of her kittens got loose of the name "El Blotto." As she tried to catch the cat he asked her, "Is Jack here?" Daphne said no and then Oswald caught the cat and walked back towards HOWARD COHEN'S apartment. He returned in a few moments, took the kitten from her and sat beside her on the steps stroking it.

Oswald cradled the cat saying, "I like pets...I prefer dogs...but I sure like cats too." I asked her if she had noticed his hair and she said yes, that it was very neat and well cut. They talked awhile, unfortunately the Mother interspersed with "If you know something that's when you should keep your ~~mouth~~ mouth shut" and Daphne overrode her continuing with, "He said he was cold..." "It's so cold," he said... "I'm so cold!"....I thought he must be sick or something because it was such a warm day...and he looked so sad and lonely and unhappy that I felt so sorry for him, he was such a nice boy...I'm always picking up stray cats and dogs and I wanted to ask him what I could do to help him."

At this time the car driven by the woman returned and Oswald wrote on a piece of paper "LEE OSWALD", handed it to her and said "Tell Jack I was here." Daphne folded the piece of paper and put it in the book as a bookmark. I asked her if she had given it to Jack and she said "No, I forgot to give it to him and I didn't give him the message either...I forgot about it completely it wasn't until after everything happened that I saw the paper again that I even remembered it all because I'd been sick...." Here things became confusing because of the idiotic mother trying to drown Daphne out by telling me the details of all Daphne's miscarriages. But through it all Daphne was saying with determination, "Mother I'm trying to answer her questions...They aren't interested in that, they know what they want and if I can help I'm going too...." This is where BILL SULZER entered into ^{PER} discourse.

She said she didn't see the paper again until she reopened the book sometime later.....Bill Sulzer came to see her in a panic..."Don't ever tell them (?) I knew Oswald." Daphne then said, "I know he saw him several times..." Interruption..."Alright! I'd swear...I'm positive he saw him at least once...He (Bill Sulzer) said he had been with him several times and that he had introduced him (Oswald) to Jack and whatever I did not mention it to anyone...and that's why I thought it was so strange when Dave Snyder and that other man came to see me because I knew the only way they could have known where I lived was if Bill gave them my address and I didn't know why he would do that when he had been so scared and I thought they were from the DA's and they were so awful to me..."

At this point Sciambra knocked on the door and as the mother left the room I gave Daphne a card with my number on it and said "Call any time of day or night." She nodded and tucked it out of sight as her mother returned to room. Both women agreed to my talking to Daphne again with Daphne apologizing and saying she would be in better shape the next time I came. The mother made it quite

clear there wasn't a man on earth she trusted and she would be satisfied for all men to stay away and not bother Daphne, however I was welcome to come back any time.

As I started out the door, Daphne continued talking about Bill saying that Bill had gone to Jack and told him not to talk about meeting, but told Jack that Jack had introduced Oswald to him. (Bill) Daphne said Jack was so upset at that, that she thought he had gone to the FBI to tell them he had never met Oswald but that it seemed the man who seemed to know about Oswald would be Sulzer.

Upon our return to New Orleans I talked to Jack Frazier that same evening. I asked him if he had approached the FBI and he said he had not, that they had come to him and asked him about a trip to Mexico that he had made with Howard Cohen in January of 1963. He insists that as far as he knows he never did meet Oswald, but does not rule out possibility. He seemed to feel ~~think~~ that Daphne was completely credible and I didn't detail anything to him. He feels a sense of protectiveness for Sulzer or at least appears to.

It seems Daphne would be worth talking to some more if only to find out more about the note and whether she still has it. Even though Daphne was in a very nervous state to the extent of continually shaking hands; it might be attributable to her mother's presence and it seems she might be different in other surroundings.

-E

RE-QUESTIONING OF MIGUEL TORRES

(Prior to questioning obtain: Esquire photo, Louis Castro photo, list of addresses for 800 block Lyons, addresses of Black Clara and boyfriend, photos of Beaubouef, Brownlee and Martens, photos of El Teque and Jesus Guajarda, photos relative to Louisiana Avenue Parkway, photos of Bringuer, Hernandez, Quiroga and Cruz, photos of Cubans at Municipal Court, photos of 1300 block Dauphine, photos of 2700 block Magazine and picture of Sergio Arcacha.)

1. Do you know John Miorano? Do you know a man named Saavedra? Do you know the other Saavedra brothers? Did they know Santana well?
2. Do you know Miguel Cruz? (2526 Mazant Street) Enrique Cruz? (2601 Bartholomew Street) Claudio Cruz? (2569 Congress, then 2526 Mazant Street) Celso Hernandez? (501 Adele, in 1962) Carlos Bringuer? (4523 Duplessis, in 1962).
3. Did you know a man named Leo Collins? ("Crow" Collins) Did he know Santana well? Did you know a man named Milla? Did he know Santana? Have you ever heard of Diego Paneque? Have you ever heard of Fidel Zaldivar? Have you ever known a man named Perin Victoria? Have you ever known Miguel Carballido? Did any of these men know Emilio Santana?
4. Did you know a man named Castro? (Louis "Big Moo" Castro, 830 Deslonde Street, prior to his death.) Did "Big Moo" know Santana? Do you know how he died? Do you know who killed him? Do you know why he was killed? Do you know who tried to kill him with a shotgun the year before?
5. Do you know Mrs. Carmen Campo? (2514 Bartholomew). Ray Campo? (LaCombe) Gloria Campo? (1803½ Robert Street). Did any of them know Emilio Santana?
6. Do you know Philip Ferrara? Did he know Santana? Did you know Sidney Abadie? Was he hooked on heroin? Did he know Santana? Where did he get his heroin? Where did you get your heroin? On the street? At bars? (What bars? The A & A? Vie's Bar?) Do you know how Sidney Abadie died? Do you know a Cuban named Ernesto? (L.H.O. in Mexico City addressed the heavy-set Cuban as "Ernie").
7. Do you know Herman Fernandez?
8. Did you ever see Roberto Gomez Cortez? (Alias "El Teque") (from Brownsville). Did he know Santana well?
9. Did you ever see Jesus Rodolfo Guajardo? (from Brownsville). Did he know Santana well?
10. Did you know Emanuel Garcia Gonzalez? (from Miami and Brownsville). Did he know Santana well?
11. What were the sources of your income in the summer of 1963? Where did you get the money to pay for dope?

Do you know
what is Herman Fernandez? (1309 Dauphine)

Who is Mama Joan Santana? (1704 Prytania). Her
relation to Emilio? Jas R. Lewallen.

12. You met a barber named Robert at the Copacabana. He wanted you to meet Santana. You met Santana in the 2700 block of Magazine. Is that correct?
13. Do you know Hernandez Cristobal? (2702½ Magazine). Munoz Encarnacion? (2706½ Magazine). Estrada Vilma Gloria? (2710 Magazine). Charles LeBlanc? (employed at Reily Coffee Company). Helen Lingoni? (2712 Magazine). (Review all other names on block with him.)
14. What was at 2700 block Magazine? Did Santana live there? Did a friend of his live there? Why did you go there? Which address did you go to? Pick out the buildings you went to (show pictures of 2700 block Magazine).
15. Do you know a man named Guerra? (lived at 4915 Magazine). Do you know a man named Ventura? (lived at 4926 Magazine). Do you know a man named Medina? (lived at 5010 Magazine). Do you know a man named Betbeze? (lived at 5020 Magazine). Another Betbeze lived at 4905 Magazine). Do you know Jules DeBarros? (lives at 5026 Magazine).
16. Do you know a man named Esteve? (lives at 5720 Laurel Street). Do you know a man named Scruggs? (lived on 1900 block Robert).
17. Do you know Clara Stann? ("Black Clara") (lived at 825 Lyons, Apt. A). Do you know Valentino Costello? (same address). They are both heroin addicts, are they not? Lee Oswald lived in the 4900 block Magazine. That means their address is a block and a half from his, isn't that correct?
18. Do you know Charles Martens? (818 Lyons). Do you know W. J. Martens? (822 Lyons). They also lived just a block and a half from Lee Oswald, did they not? How much junk did you use in 1962? 1963? 1964? Do you know Alvin Beaubouef? Know his family? Did you know he lived near Santana? Did Santana know Beaubouef? Who were Santana's friends? Where did Santana work here? Where did he eat? Where did he hang out? What was his girl-friend's last name? (first name was Maria).
19. Do you know Layton Martens? (Used to live on Laurel Street near State in 1961. Later lived at 3600 block Constance).
20. Did you ever know Roland Medley? Eric Geiss? Louis Chamberlain?
21. Did you ever know a man named Kagan? Did you know Jimmy Roop? Do you know Mrs. Kolwe? (306 Athenia Parkway). Did you know Dr. Lynn Banowetz? (509 Athenia Parkway). Do you know a man named Glenn Gray? (lives on Alvar Street). Have you ever been on Athenia Parkway? Have you ever been on Louisiana Avenue Parkway? *Alherton Drive?*

Klayfer.

Mary Ellen Roberson?

Milla?

Orby?

Cosmos Shopping Co?

The "Half Moon Club"?

The "Crescent Club"?

Do you know anyone who works on Magazine Street? (garage)

22. Do you know Dave Ferrie? Did Ferrie know Santana?
Have you ever seen Eric Crouch? Did you ever know a man named Cater?
23. How much did you have to pay for heroin? Did you ever see John Irion? Did you ever see Morris Brownlee? Did he know Santana?
24. Have you ever known anyone who was interested in shipping arms to Cuba?
25. Have you ever known a man named Henry Infante?
Have you ever known a man named Raul Fantone?
Do you know Sergio Rivera? (8124 Pritchard Place).
What kind of heroin did you use? White or brown heroin?
Did you know Ricardo Davis?
Did you know a man named de la Barre?
Do you know Lee Fernandez? What business is he in?
Do you know Sylvio Fernandez? Does he live on Louisiana Avenue Parkway?
Do you know Angel Vega? Did any of these men know Santana?
26. Have you ever known anyone who lived in Hollywood, Florida?
27. Do you know Sylvio Fernandez? (3432 Louisiana Avenue Parkway). Do you know Luis Ingles? (3838 Louisiana Avenue Parkway).
28. Where is the best place to get heroin in the French Quarter?
29. Have you ever known a man named Heindel? (John Rene Heindel).
Have you ever heard of Margaret Heindel? Did any of these people know Santana?
30. Have you ever been on Robert Street? (1800 to 2000 block?)
Did you ever meet Festus Brown?
31. When we talked earlier you mentioned how strongly Emilio Santana felt about the need for action in Cuba. Remember?
How did you know he felt like that? What are some of the things he said?
32. Who else felt like he did? What other Cubans were in favor of action?
Who were some of Santana's other friends?
Who else knew Emilio Santana?
Who else did you ever meet with him?
33. Did you have any trouble buying heroin when you needed it -- that is, if you had the money? Where did you go to get it?
34. When they tried to recruit you for the revolutionary movement, what did they offer you? What did they want you to do? Wasn't that the purpose of the dinner on Dauphine Street? (Show him pictures of the block. Have him mark the building.) What other people talked to you about joining the revolutionary group?

35. Tell me about Carlos Quiroga. He never introduced you to a young man named "Lee Harvey"? No one ever explained to you about how "Lee Harvey" was going to help get rid of Castro? Do you think Oswald was really a communist? You know better, don't you? What did he say to you about "Lee Harvey"? What did Santana think about him?
36. Tell me about Sergio Arcacha. (Show picture of him.) Tell me about the dinner. What did he offer you? What did he want you to do?
37. Tell me about Clay Shaw. Did he know Santana? Did Santana know him?
38. Have you ever heard of Matamoros, Mexico? Have you ever heard of Brownsville, Texas? Have you ever heard about how heroin and weed are brought into this country from Mexico?
39. Tell me about the dinner on Dauphine Street. Was it just a social dinner? What did they offer you? What did they want you to do?
40. Which of the followign men do you know and under what circumstances do you know them:

(NOTE: Recite these names one at a time, giving an opportunity to answer after each name.)

JEROME BALLON	LOUIS HARRIS
JOE GAETA	CHARLIE KAUFMAN
JAMES FINTLEY	RONALD WEHNER
DOUGLAS PASCAUL	DELORES ANN FRISELLA
LOUIS SMITH	CHARLES JOHN FRISELLA
ARTHUR BIAS	EUGENE FULLER
WILLIAM ENGERT	CHARLES MANDWELL
DOMINIC ANGELO	RUFUS McDOWELL
O. S. ROBERSON	WILLIE McDOWELL
LEROY SMITH	DAISY ARMSTRONG
HILLARY PORTER	

(The following question is for Santana only and is a re-phrase of question _____)

41. In the summer of 1963, on the 1300 block of Dauphine Street, a very small dinner was held. We happen to know that you were present at that dinner. We have already been told about the dinner, so your answer to this question will indicate how cooperative you are being. Name all of the people at that dinner.

Tell us the purpose of that dinner on the 1300 block Dauphine. Isn't it a fact that Miguel Torres was asked if he wanted to take part in some revolutionary actions with regard to Cuba? What was his job supposed to be? How much was he offered?

42. How long had you known Sergio Arcacha? Who first introduced you to him? Where did you usually see him? When did you last see him? Who did you usually see with him? How long was he back in town in the summer of 1963?
43. How long had you known Ricardo Davis? Who first introduced you to him? Where did you usually see him? When did you last see him? Who did you usually see with him? What kind of operation was he working on in the summer of 1963? Who else was helping him? What were the names of all of the men being trained?
44. See if you can remember anything about each of the following addresses:

(NOTE: Recite these addresses one at a time, giving an opportunity to answer after each one.)

3033 Paris Avenue (Mae's Pharmacy)	840 Louisa Street (Koffsky's Pharmacy)
3000 block Melpomene	4600 Prentiss Avenue
1439 Desire Street	5th District Station
2800 Block Gravier	4015 Baronne St., Apt. B.
5810 Pratt Drive	5196 Metropolitan Drive
5734 Chatham Drive	5801 Vicksburg Street
721 South Solomon Street	969 Filmore Street
1360 Prentiss Street	

45. (With regard to burglaries admitted:) Who suggested these addresses to you? Who did you see afterwards? Who got all the stuff from the burglaries? Who gave you money for some of the stuff?

(If the person questioned had been evasive or has been lying his mind should now be tired enough to reveal it. At this point, questioning should become more intensive and penetrating. The reply should NOT be accepted that he "doesn't know" anything about the person named. The following questions are merely intended to be openers for the area of concern and each should be followed up with exploitation of any opportunity for break-through.)

46. Now tell us about David Ferrie. When did you first see him? Who did you see him with? What was his job (with regard to the training of the Cubans)? At what places did you see him? How well did you know him? How well did he know you?
47. Now tell us about Carlos Queiroga. (Same general follow-up questions).

48. Now tell us about Sergio Arcacha. (Same general follow-up questions).
49. Now tell us about Ricardo Davis. (Same general follow-up questions).
50. Now tell us about Clay Shaw. (Same general follow-up questions).
51. Now tell us about Carlos Gringuier. (Same general follow-up questions).
52. Have you ever been to a house on Atherton Drive? Athania Parkway? Louisiana Avenue Parkway? (Ferrie's residences).
53. Have you ever been to New Orleans Airport? In what connection? Who did you see there that you knew? Have you ever flown from there?
54. Have you ever helped load any boats in the New Orleans area? (Industrial Canal? North of the Lake?) Whose Boat? What were the circumstances? Who was in charge? Who else was there?
55. Did you ever know a man named Narvaez? Jack Martin? Toro? Tujague? Campo? Gonzalez? Eric Crouchett? Eric Cater? Glenn Gray? Dr. Banowsky?
56. Have you ever been on Robert Street? Who lives on Robert Street? Do you know a man named Festus Brown? Do you know anyone named Heindel? Scruggs?
57. Tell us all the names you can remember in connection with the 2700 Magazine block. All of the people who lived there. All of the people who ever visited there. Others with whom you went there.
58. Do you know Roberto Ferrer? Orest Pino? Celso Hernandez? Miguel Cruz? Claudio Cruz? Enrique Cruz? Drego Panque? Angel Vega? Zaldivar? Benitez? Did you know the Benitez ^{Bribachet} who lived in the 4900 and 5000 block of Magazine in 1963? (Where there are affirmative answers, draw out all persons known with those names and circumstances involved.)
59. Do you know Caridad Lopez? Do you know where she lives? Have you ever heard of Harlandale Street? Do you know who she is related to in Miami? In New Orleans?
60. Have you ever been to Adele Street? (Near the airport)? Who used to live on Adele Street? (Celso Hernandez. And Bringuier also).
61. Who do you know who used to live on Alvar Street? Who did you associate with when you used to live in that area? What places did you go to? Who were your girlfriends?

62. Do you know a man whose nickname is "Ernie"? Do you know a man with the name "Leopoldo"? "Toro"?
63. Have you ever known a man who was unusually powerful looking, thick neck, somewhat short? Spanish speaking, probably Cuban. Name all of the men you knew in 1963 who fit that description.
64. Did you ever know a young man named Layton Martens? Melvin Coffey? Morris Brownlee? James Lewallen? Ruth Kloepfer? Ruth Paine? George Wyatt (alias John George).
65. Have you ever been to the A & A Bar? The Puerto Rican Bar? What other bars have you frequented? Who have you been to them with?
66. Did you ever know anyone connected with Juan Femia? Did you ever know Louis Ingles? Augustin Guitart? Have you ever heard of the name of Sylvia Odio? Ruth Kleopfer? Ruth Paine?
67. Tell us what you know about "Lee Harvey". Tell us what you know about Lee Harvey Oswald.

(IMPORTANT: If witness claims he doesn't know or can't remember Oswald, inform him that these answers are not satisfactory. Terminate the interrogation abruptly. Let the witness know that we do not believe him and that he will be held for more questioning at a later, unspecified date.)

JG

To: Jim Garrison, District Attorney
From: William Dorley and Joel Palmer
Re: Rev. A. Krushevski

At approximately 5:00 p.m. on Sept. 30, 1963, William Dorley, accompanied by Joel Palmer went to the home of Rev. A. Krushevski at 4516 Calves, New Orleans. We were confronted at the door by Mrs. Krushevski who asked our identity. After being informed of our purpose, she left the door and returned several minutes later. We entered the house on her invitation and were informed that Reverend Krushevski was not there but that he was on the phone. (We heard no phone ring.)

*Penciled
by [unclear]*

Mr. Dorley spoke with the Reverend and arranged to meet him in a few minutes at the corner of Loyola and Colhoun. We drove to the location and were approached by Krushevski, a man in his sixties with a very odd appearance. His hair is possibly a wig and is dyed a reddish brown. He sports a Hitler-like mustache and dresses in a manner not in keeping with his economic status.

Mr. K. entered the car and appeared quite cooperative. Mr. Dorley questioned him regarding the house he owned ~~as~~ at 1713 Colhoun in 1962 at the time of Robert Perrin's death. K. remembered the incident and claimed never to have been questioned by the police. He described Perrin as a man about fifty-five with grey hair. He described Nancy Perrin as being about thirty-five ~~as~~ and quite thin. He said that she was not attractive in his opinion.

Mr. K. said that the Perrins lived there for three or four months and were not outstanding in any way. They never caused a disturbance. He did not know where either worked or anything about their lives prior to moving to that address.

When asked about the people who lived in the apartment next to the Perrins, Mr. K. related the following story to us:

A lady about 45 years old and appearing to be a nurse or waitress occupied the apartment for an undetermined length of time. She then announced to Mr. K. that she was leaving and a man was taking over the apartment. Mr. K. claims never to have seen the man and that he lived there for two months without paying the rent. Mr. K. says that he went over several times to confront the man whom he says ~~he~~ was not known to him by name and to collect the rent. Mr. K. says that he "wrote several times to Mr. Walker(an obvious slip)" to demand the rent. He finally served an eviction notice on this unknown gentleman and forced him to move.

Mr. K. stated that he thought the man was an engineer because he had equipment in the apartment. When we inquired as to whether it was radio equipment, Mr. K. answered affirmatively. He said that he thought there were "three or four sets" there.

When asked if his two sons were available for questioning Mr. K. was quite evasive. He finally gave us their names explaining that they could be of little help. They are Samuel Krush who Mr. K. says spent 3 years in Israel during the early sixties. He could not

furnish us with his purpose for that stay. A check of the 1960 city directory has Mr. Knecht listed as a real estate salesman for Isabelle DeBlanc on Ursuline St. He apparently lives at the 4516 Calvert St. address currently. The other son is Gerald Kendall who resides at 2700 Coliseum and was allegedly a member of the British armed forces in '41.

Mr. K. was then asked by Mr. Bowley if he knew Guy Bonnister. At first he said no and then told us that Bonnister had once sent a representative to him to inquire about renting an apartment. He thought that the rep. was a lady from Chet Morrison's office. He stated that the apartment was never rented. Mr. K. stated that he thought that there was a physical resemblance between Bonnister and Perrin.

Mr. Bowley then asked Mr. K. whether he knew David Ferrie. Again there was a negative reply but K. later expressed his opinion on Ferrie's death saying that it was strange that "such a young man should suddenly die". He stated that he thought that too little attention had been given to Ferrie's death by the press and the D.A.'s office.

Mr. K. denied any knowledge of Clay Shaw.

Mr. K. lists himself as a Rabbi in the directory but an appraisal of his house would not indicate any sign of the Jewish religion. The most notable inconsistency is the rather strange Buddha which rests on a table. He has none of the obvious signs of a religious man.

Mr. K's wife's appearance was as odd as his. She wore a headband in the manner of an American Indian and a silk "gypsy" "Gypsy" like dress. Her hair is also obviously and incongruously dyed.

March 13, 1968

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY

BOX 150 • 308 WESTWOOD PLAZA
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

STEVEN J. BURTON, National Chairman

Mr. William Boxley
4631 St. Charles
New Orleans, La.

Dear Bill,

As promised, following is a description of Col. William P. Gayle:

born, 11/20/16; 5'9"; 150 lbs.; brown hair; brown eyes; candidate for Governor of California, 1958 on Constitution Party ticket. formed California Rangers, trained men in Lancaster, California at 1840 w. Avenue k-4 or 14. Howard has a photo of Gayle which he will give me shortly.

When I received the description above, I also received the following information on Col. Dodge:

5'10"; 210 lbs.; thin hair; paunchy, short, dumpy.

Dodge's connection is unknown to me. He was involved in training men in and around Lancaster for paramilitary organizations, but that is all I know.

Jaffe spoke to Hall yesterday. Hall said he was at a meeting at Clint Wheat's home at which the following people were present: Hall, Wheat, Edgar Eugene Bradley, Dr. Stanley Drennan, and Col. Gayle.

In my 2/19/68 memo on Howard is an FBI report on Drennan re: a threat to kill Kennedy told to Bob Brown and Steve Wilson, both of whom were on No Name Key. Howard told me yesterday that he was present at that meeting at Drennan's home. Why is his name not in the FBI report?

The West Valley "Mail" carried information on another threat Drennan made on JFK's life in 1963 (March 6 issue). I assume the article is in your files, if not I will send it down.

Please let me know if there is any reason why I should not see Eugene Lyons and Bob Wells, friends of Gayle's. Has anyone already spoken with them? I will wait until I hear from you or Ivon.

If there is anything else I should do in this area, please let me know. Jaffe and I are working together most of the time.

Best,

Steven J. Burton

--309--

not hers, she claimed, and the affidavit does not accurately reflect what she said. There was no "Air Conditioning" nor any other sign on the door ("Wouldn't it be silly to put black letters on a dark green background?"), and the young man took the rifle case out of a tool box on the side of the truck. As for the FBI visitation on the day after the assassination, Miss Mercer contended that agents had shown her an assortment of photographs, from which she identified the driver. The ~~xxxxxx~~ man she picked was Jack Ruby. The next day when Ruby's picture was flashed on her television screen, she exclaimed, "That's him!"

The Warren Commission placed Ruby in the offices of the Dallas Morning News, which overlook Dealey Plaza, from approximately 11:00 ^{or} ~~AM~~ 11:30 a.m. to 12:25 p.m. Although Ruby was later to utter maudlin sentiments about the President and his family, witnesses to his presence said he talked only about Carousel Club ads and did not mention the impending motorcade that would pass only yards away. Ruby was seen again by another witness in the offices some ten minutes after the assassination.

Just after the assassination, while other spectators stood immobilized with shock, Jean Hill ~~remembered~~ saw a man wearing a brown overcoat and hat run towards the railroad tracks to the west from the top of the Knoll; her thought at the time was, "That's the man that did it." Mrs. Hill believed the fleeing figure was Jack Ruby. But she was reluctant to say so, she told the Commission, because she was warned that same afternoon by the FBI or Secret Service "not to mention the man running" (Vol. 6, pp. 212 and 211).

++ 

JG

JIM GARRISON

JG 60-1 ("INDEPENDENCE")

(TO BE TAPED AT CHANNEL 4, TUESDAY NIGHT, 7:00 PM)

SATURDAY IS THE SUPREME COURT ELECTION - AND ONE OF THE MAIN QUESTIONS IS: WHO WILL MAKE YOU THE MOST INDEPENDENT JUSTICE?

YOU KNOW I'VE ALWAYS BEEN INDEPENDENT.

REMEMBER WHEN I TOLD YOU FOR YEARS THAT PART OF OUR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WAS CORRUPT. NOW THE MEN AT THE CENTER OF THAT CORRUPTION ARE PLEADING GUILTY AND BEING FOUND GUILTY ON ALL SIDES. BUT, BACK BEFORE IT ALL CAME OUT, I HAD TO FIGHT THE FEDERAL POWER ALONE. . .

AND I NEVER BACKED UP A INCH. WHY? BECAUSE I WAS INDEPENDENT AND NO ONE CONTROLLED ME.

I'M STILL AS INDEPENDENT NOW AS I WAS WHEN I REFUSED TO BACK UP IN THE FACE OF FEDERAL POWER. I'M NOT OWNED BY ANY CITY HALL MACHINE. I BELONG ONLY TO THE PEOPLE.

AND - WITH YOUR HELP - I'LL STAY THAT WAY WHEN I'M ON THE SUPREME COURT.

(PRODUCTION NOTE: RICH BLUE PRINTING OF "JIM GARRISON" TO BE SHOWN ACROSS WHITE SUIT. PHOTOGRAPH OF SUPREME COURT TO BE PROJECTED BEHIND J.G. WE HAVE TWO COLORED PHOTOS FOR THIS PURPOSE.)

JG

JIM GARRISON

JG 60-2 ("LAW ENFORCEMENT")

(TO BE TAPED AT CHANNEL 4, TUESDAY NIGHT, 7:00 PM)

I WANT TO SAY A WORD ABOUT YOUR SUPREME COURT AND
LAW ENFORCEMENT.

THE INCUMBENT JUSTICE - CALOGERO - HAS NOT SUPPORTED
THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE MACHINERY WHICH PROTECTS YOU AND
YOUR HOMES.

THAT'S PROBABLY WHY - IN THE NEW ORLEANS BAR
ASSOCIATION POLL - 297 ATTORNEYS (THAT'S 44%) VOTED FOR
HIS REMOVAL FROM THE COURT.

CALOGERO HAS NOT DONE A GOOD JOB ON THE COURT BECAUSE
HE NEVER HAD ANY REAL EXPERIENCE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT - AND
AT LEAST HALF THE CASES ON THAT COURT ARE CRIMINAL CASES.

I'VE BEEN D.A. FOR 12 YEARS - LONGER THAN ANYONE IN
HISTORY. LAW ENFORCEMENT WAS MY BUSINESS - AND I BUILT
THE BEST D.A.'S OFFICE NEW ORLEANS EVER HAD.

PUT A MAN ON YOUR SUPREME COURT WHO KNOWS WHAT LAW
ENFORCEMENT IS ABOUT.

THE NAME IS JIM GARRISON. THE ELECTION IS SATURDAY.

(PRODUCTION NOTE: RICH BLUE PRINTING OF "JIM
GARRISON" TO BE SHOWN ACROSS WHITE SUIT. PHOTOGRAPH
OF SUPREME COURT TO BE PROJECTED BEHIND J.G. WE HAVE
TWO COLORED PHOTOS FOR THIS PURPOSE.)

JG JIM GARRISON

JG 60-3 ("LAW ENFORCEMENT")

(TO BE TAPE AT CHANNEL 4, TUESDAY NIGHT, 7:00 PM)

THE BUILDING YOU SEE BEHIND ME IS YOUR SUPREME COURT.
AT LEAST HALF THE CASES HANDLED THERE ARE CRIMINAL CASES.

MY MAIN OPPONENT - PASCAL CALOGERO - HAS JUST
FINISHED A SHORT TERM ON THIS COURT. AND HE HAS SHOWN
THAT HE KNOWS VERY LITTLE ABOUT CRIMINAL CASES - AND EVEN
LESS ABOUT LAW ENFORCEMENT.

THAT'S PROBABLY WHY 297 MEMBERS OF THE NEW ORLEANS
BAR ASSOCIATION - THAT'S 44% - VOTED FOR HIS REMOVAL
FROM THE SUPREME COURT.

WHEN YOU REPLACE HIM, THIS TIME PICK A MAN WHO
KNOWS LAW ENFORCEMENT. MY 4 YEARS AS ASSISTANT D.A. AND
MY 12 YEARS AS D.A. - ADD UP TO 16 YEARS AS A LAWYER
ENGAGED IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

REMEMBER: JUSTICE DOES NOT BELONG ONLY TO THE
PROFESSIONAL CRIMINAL. IT BELONGS TO HIS VICTIMS, AS
WELL.

SO - WHEN SATURDAY COMES - VOTE FOR THE MAN WHO
KNOWS WHAT CRIMINAL JUSTICE IS ALL ABOUT. MY NAME'S
JIM GARRISON.

(PRODUCTION NOTE: RICH BLUE PRINTING OF "JIM
GARRISON" TO BE SHOWN ACROSS WHITE SUIT. PHOTOGRAPH
OF SUPREME COURT TO BE PROJECTED BEHIND J.G. WE HAVE
TWO COLORED PHOTOS FOR THIS PURPOSE.)

JG

JIM GARRISON

JG 60-4 ("INDEPENDENCE")

(TO BE TAPE AT CHANNEL 4, TUESDAY NIGHT, 7:00 PM)

IN THE SUPREME COURT ELECTION ONE OF THE MAIN PROBLEMS IS MAKING SURE THAT THE MAN YOU CHOOSE IS TRULY INDEPENDENT.

NOW THE INCUMBENT JUSTICE - CALOGERO - IS ABSOLUTELY NOT INDEPENDENT.

YOU CAN TELL THIS MAN IS OWNED BY A POLITICAL MACHINE BY THE BIG MONEY POURING INTO HIS CAMPAIGN. YOU'VE SEEN HIS EXPENSIVE BILL BOARDS, THE BIG SIGNS ON THE BUSES, THE THOUSANDS OF POSTERS PLASTERED EVERYWHERE - AND THE WEEKS AND WEEKS OF EXPENSIVE TV TIME HE'S HAD.

THIS IS THE BIG CITY HALL MACHINE IN FULL OPERATION. AND WHAT ALL THIS BIG MONEY PROPAGANDA MEANS IS SIMPLY THAT CALOGERO IS OWNED. HE BELONGS TO CITY HALL - NOT TO YOU.

I'M NOT OWNED BY ANY MACHINE. ALL I'VE GOT IS YOU.

BUT THAT'S EXACTLY WHAT KEEPS ME FREE TO WORK FOR YOU - AND YOU ALONE.

SATURDAY IS ELECTION DAY. AND THE NAME'S JIM GARRISON.

(PRODUCTION NOTE: RICH BLUE PRINTING OF "JIM GARRISON" TO BE SHOWN ACROSS WHITE SUIT. PHOTOGRAPH OF SUPREME COURT TO BE PROJECTED BEHIND J.G. WE HAVE TWO COLORED PHOTOS FOR THIS PURPOSE.)

And City Hall
They want me
to run for
Supreme Court.

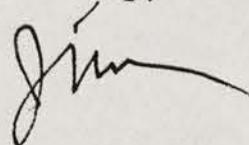
Debbie Campo,
Glen Geddes,
Payson & Veterans.

Mr. Philip M. Pochoda
December 3, 1986
Page Two

I will have Chapter 13 and the footnotes to you very shortly. I have finished sitting on the bench for the rest of December and can devote virtually my full time to the book. Furthermore, with regard to working with you and to subsequently working on the galley proofs, I have only three cases (one day on the bench) set for the month of January. This is but a fraction of the usual setting for a month but we just happen to be well caught up on our docket.

I do hope Sylvia Meagher will accept your offer. I look forward to working with her and would be honored to have her become part of the book.

Sincerely,



Enclosures

cc: Mr. Peter Miller
Peter Miller Agency, Inc.
1021 Avenue of Americas - Suite 301
New York, New York 10018

(504) 568-8629

Court of Appeal
Fourth Circuit

Jim Garrison
Judge

421 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

November 10th, 1986.

Dear Mr. Poehode - *for you*

Enclosed is a more completed version of Chapter 12th - nothing changed from what I sent you earlier, just additional material. It occurred to me that now that I am completing my last substantially re-written chapter, it might be more useful to have an update without having to wait.

A month or two back, I mentioned to you my concern about having the critics recommended to you do any work on the book. My concern was with regard to damage which they might do - particularly Summers. I enclose a copy of one page from his book, "Conspiracy"; in which, while managing to link me at least inherently with the mob, he also manages to exhibit terrible concern about an alleged secret meeting of mine with the noted racketeer, John Roselli.

Inasmuch as I have never met, secretly nor otherwise, with any racketeer in my life, had Summers called me and asked me about this I could have given him a quote he would long remember. Instead he chose to quote the Inspector General as to the "disturbing" significance of such a meeting.

I suppose it is an honor to have the C.I.A. sufficiently concerned about you to have to discredit you. However, it is hard for me to be enthusiastic about letting someone who is on such good terms with the Agency get in a position where he later can discredit our book.

Regards,
Jim Garrison

68521466 A-59-C.C. and signed in the upper left hand corner on the reverse side: Robert Rozzi 11-15-75.

I personally never removed the object from the hole, but I'm pretty sure someone else did, although I can't remember who it was.

The above statement is a true statement to the best of my recollection. This statement was given to Mr. Bugliosi by me at Hollywood Station on 11-15-75 2030 hrs.

[signed] ROBERT ROZZI

The above two-page statement was written by me and signed by Sgt. Rozzi in my presence.

[signed] VINCENT T. BUGLIOSI
November 15, 1975

EXHIBIT 2

Statement of Dr. Thomas Noguchi, Coroner of Los Angeles County, given to Vincent Bugliosi on December 1, 1975.

On the date June 11, 1968, I went to the pantry area of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles to make an "at scene" investigation of the scene of the homicide. I had requested that DeWayne Wolfer of the Los Angeles Police Department be present, which he was. I asked Mr. Wolfer where he had found bullet holes at the scene. I forgot what he said, but when I asked him this question, he pointed, as I recall, to one hole in a ceiling panel above, and an indentation in the cement ceiling. He also pointed to several holes in the door frames of the swinging doors leading into the pantry. I directed that photographs be taken of me pointing to these holes. I got the impression that a drill had been placed through the holes. I do not know whether or not these were bullet holes, but I got the distinct impression from him that he suspected that the holes may have been caused by bullets.

If there are discrepancies as to the number of bullets fired in the pantry or the number of bullet holes, I would recommend, as I would do in any criminal case, further studies by an impartial panel of experts to resolve this matter. There is a certain urgency in resolving this matter, because if it is not resolved now, I am afraid that there will be a continuing doubt which will be harmful to local government on a matter of national concern.

The above statement was given by me to Mr. Bugliosi freely and voluntarily and everything I have said in this statement is true to the best of my recollection.

[signed] THOMAS NOGUCHI
December 1, 1975

The above statement was written by me and signed by Dr. Thomas Noguchi in my presence at his office on December 1, 1975.

[signed] VINCENT T. BUGLIOSI

JG

JIM GARRISON

JG 60-2 ("LAW ENFORCEMENT")

(TO BE TAPE AT CHANNEL 4, TUESDAY NIGHT, 7:00 PM)

I WANT TO SAY A WORD ABOUT YOUR SUPREME COURT AND
LAW ENFORCEMENT.

THE INCUMBENT JUSTICE - CALOGERO - HAS NOT SUPPORTED
THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE MACHINERY WHICH PROTECTS YOU AND
YOUR HOMES.

THAT'S PROBABLY WHY - IN THE NEW ORLEANS BAR
ASSOCIATION POLL - 297 ATTORNEYS (THAT'S 44%) VOTED FOR
HIS REMOVAL FROM THE COURT.

CALOGERO HAS NOT DONE A GOOD JOB ON THE COURT BECAUSE
HE NEVER HAD ANY REAL EXPERIENCE IN LAW ENFORCEMENT - AND
AT LEAST HALF THE CASES ON THAT COURT ARE CRIMINAL CASES.

I'VE BEEN D.A. FOR 12 YEARS - LONGER THAN ANYONE IN
HISTORY. LAW ENFORCEMENT WAS MY BUSINESS - AND I BUILT
THE BEST D.A.'S OFFICE NEW ORLEANS EVER HAD.

PUT A MAN ON YOUR SUPREME COURT WHO KNOWS WHAT LAW
ENFORCEMENT IS ABOUT.

THE NAME IS JIM GARRISON. THE ELECTION IS SATURDAY.

(PRODUCTION NOTE: RICH BLUE PRINTING OF "JIM
GARRISON" TO BE SHOWN ACROSS WHITE SUIT. PHOTOGRAPH
OF SUPREME COURT TO BE PROJECTED BEHIND J.G. WE HAVE
TWO COLORED PHOTOS FOR THIS PURPOSE.)

NOTE: HIGGINBOTHAM SHOULD BE ASKED
SPECIFICALLY ABOUT THE FREQUENT PRESENCE
AT BANISTER'S OFFICE ABOUT LOUIS F. DAVIS,
A RADICAL RIGHT WINGER APPARENTLY CONNECTED
WITH ROSWELL THOMPSON (THE MAN WHO ACCOMPANIED
THOMAS BECKHAM TO THE GRAND JURY IN 1968).

MEMORANDUM

May 9, 1968

- ① Re: OSWALD
(possibly bugging of his apartment)
② Re: K.T.
(possibly useful witness)

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: ANDREW J. SCIAMBRA, Assistant District Attorney
RE: BARBARA REID interview of May 9, 1968

*Call = push-ups
C. I. B.*

*possibly useful re K.T.
(delays to be investigated)*
BARBARA informed me that after she had further discussions with GEORGE HIGGINBOTHAM, he came up with some additional facts. The NSRP meetings that were held at the Italian Hall were bugged by M. A. GRAHAM who was an investigator for the Sovereignty Commission. HIGGINBOTHAM said that while attending an art show at the Barony Art Gallery at 1405 St. Charles he was told (possibly by GEORGE SCHINDLER) that after OSWALD passed out leaflets in front of the International Trade Mart in August of 1963, his apartment was bugged by an investigator from the Sovereignty Commission, namely M. A. GRAHAM.

BARBARA says the Sovereignty Commission may still be in possession of the tapes. GRAHAM now lives in Nolan, Louisiana, and may have some connection still in Baton Rouge.

*Q: Shaw
continually
re-urges
this Mag-
azine Street
area (in
area of
ministerial
refugee
1963)
community LO
to Magazine
Street (an
area)
sabotage)*
There were also meetings in 1963 by the NSRP at a place on the corner of Magazine and Peniston which is in the general vicinity of OSWALD's apartment.

*→ connects with KT +
RYDER CLUB*

DAVID GRAYDOM who was a very close friend of WILL BRADY is in town and willing to talk to us. (possibly useful re KT)

BILL CRAIS may be contacted at the Myna Crais Dress Shop, 1410 Beacon Street, Brookline, Massachusetts, a/c 617, 566-7737.

*Intervening
should file
through*
Also BARBARA said that CAPTAIN MARTELLO of the New Orleans Police Department had several contacts with OSWALD and also that she may be able to get the log of the S/S MARION LYKES which was the ship that OSWALD left on on September 20, 1959.

Also, she is in the process of getting pictures of CLAY SHAW at the Kennedy speech at the Nashville Street wharf.

Attached is a partial list of the INCA members in 1963. (Not
*any longer any more. All "members" are dead. The operation is
a total set-up + used by Ed Bulley.*)

PARKLAND MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

ADMISSION NOTE

DATE AND HOUR: Nov. 22, 1963 4:45 PM DOCTOR: Richard N. McClelland

Statement Regarding Assassination of
President Kennedy

At approximately 12:45 PM on the same date I was called from the second floor of Parkland Hospital and immediately went to Dr. Eugene Gandy, Dr. W. J. C. Jones and Dr. P. J. Murphy who were being attended by Dr. Malcolm Gray, Charles Porter, James Cawman and Ronald Jones. The President was at that time unconscious from a massive gunshot wound of the head with a fragment removed of the brain. An endotracheal tube and assisted respiration was started immediately by Dr. Cawman and Dr. F. O'Rourke when the President arrived. Dr. Gray, Dr. Cawman and I then performed a tracheotomy for respiring difficulties, tracheal suction and Dr. Jones and Dr. O'Rourke inserted bilateral catheters until the far superior thoracic aorta was reached to the tracheomachial injury. Simultaneously Dr. Jones had obtained 3 cut-downs from Dr. and Dr. H. immediately. In spite of all this, at 12:55 he was pronounced dead by Dr. Karp, C. S. R. the neurosurgeon and professor of neurosurgery who arrived immediately after the stab. It

561

(OVER)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 392—Continued

ADMISSION NOTE

Cause I didn't way like the cocaine I had
and when going from a room at around 11 I
the soft types. He was unconscious about 10 sec.
several cardiac arrests. His last ECG reading was
gone.

Asst. Prof. S. M. S. M.D.
Southwestern Med.
School of Univ. of Tex.
Dallas, Texas.

PARKLAND

AD:

DATE AND HOUR: 11.

State:

of the U.S.A.

At:

Hospital and
and myself in
examination,
no blood from
The patient

COMMISSION EXHIBIT 392—Continued

ALERT

ALERT NO. 46

JANUARY 12, 1968

Calling all Patriots!

By P. A. DEL VALLE, President
Defenders of The American Constitution

Treason and Insurrection Planned For Next Spring!

ACT NOW!

FACTS: 1. Martin Luther King has announced publicly that he will march on Washington next Spring. Rap Brown and Stokely Carmichael, sworn enemies of our Republic, are still at large and working for our destruction.

2. The decisions of the Supreme Court have made it obvious that the majority of that court are favorable to the subversives. They have made it almost impossible for effective police action; destroyed State and National measures of law to deal with crime and violence; wiped out our anti-communist statutes, both State and National; and the leniency of the courts towards the enemies of God and Country encourages them to destroy us.

3. A reliable intelligence source reports that William Epton, selecting the anniversary of the demise of the late Malcolm X as target date (19 May, 1968) is getting the Negro-agitation leaders together to hold a black mobilization on that date. Epton is an identified communist and official of the Pro-Peking Progressive Labor Party. He did a year in prison on charges of criminal anarchy in New York. During the trial it was established that he was one of the agitators in the Harlem riots of 1964 and he had advocated assassination of police and judges. His associates: Conrad Lynn, Negro lawyer, Jacob and Charles Rosen, Geneva Clement, Jerry Goldstein, Kathy Presky, Elinor Goldstein, Susan Karp, Iris Greenberg. One may guess these are not Blacks but Zionists.

4. "The 'NEW POLITICS MOVEMENT' is now the collective name of forces working for 'CREATIVE DIS-

ORDER' intended to destroy the Nation. When negro Dick Gregory spoke to the Chicago Convention of the National Conference for "NEW POLITICS" he joked about "all that liberal Democrat money that is pouring in here." He was talking, specifically, about money that Robert F. Kennedy has put into The NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

We quote from the Dan Smoot Report of 20 October, 1967 as follows: "Millions have been poured into this movement by Unions under the control of such men as Reuther; by multibillion-dollar tax exempt foundations; by the National Council of Churches and its affiliated Protestant churches, and by Jewish and Catholic organizations; by agencies of the federal government. For the most part the movement has been supported by media of mass communications."

SIGNIFICANCE: 1. Mr. Richard H. Sanger, interviewed in U.S. News and World Report of 25 December, 1967, stated the following when questioned about the possibility of open insurrection against the government: "Yes, it is well within the realm of possibility. . . . We are passing from mere nuisance demonstrations over civil rights and the Vietnam war to something much more violent and dangerous." Asked if he could see a revolt building up, he replied: "Yes, . . . based upon my own experience observing the course of half a dozen insurgencies and revolts overseas. - in Algeria, Jordan, Kenya, Cuba, Angola and the Congo, I have been disturbed to note the similarities with the situation we now have in this country."

ACTION INDICATED: 1. Spread this Alert nationwide to the utmost of your ability.

2. Inform your representatives in Congress that you expect them to impeach any official, elected or appointed, who directly or indirectly encourages this insurrection or does not do his utmost to defeat it.

3. Inform your State, County, and local authorities likewise.

4. Arm yourselves and form volunteer militia groups to defend your families and your homes.

5. Particularly must the power and water plants and other key government buildings be guarded.

6. See that your police officials let it be known that they will shoot to kill any person firing on police officers attempting to maintain law and order, setting fires, throwing explosives, looting, destroying property. There is no other means of meeting force except with courage, determination, and more force.

7. Write to Governor Claude Kirk, Tallahassee, Florida, commanding his support of Miami (Fla.) Police Chief Walter Headley's "get tough" policy: "When the looting starts, the shooting starts. Felons are going to learn that they can't be bonded from the morgue". (An A.P. dispatch from Miami of January 3rd, reports that major crimes in that area dropped from three murders and 58 robberies over the Christmas week end to only thirteen robberies over the New Year's week end). The stern warning was evidently effective. There's a lesson here for other cities.

See Reader's Digest, April 1968, articles beginning on page 65 and page 127.

A G R E E M E N T

entered into this 1st day of March, 1984, between JIM GARRISON hereinafter referred to as "AUTHOR," and SOUTHERN WRITERS, hereinafter referred to as "AGENT,"

WITNESSETH:

AUTHOR hereby appoints AGENT as his exclusive agent to perform the following services in his behalf:

To obtain a publisher for his full-length non-fiction work MORTAL;

To consult with AUTHOR on the terms of contracts offered by prospective publishers;

To collect and receive all compensation payable to AUTHOR, deposit or cash any and all royalty checks, and remit to AUTHOR, in due course and with reasonable celerity, all funds owing to AUTHOR.

ROYALTY PAYMENTS:

AGENT will pay AUTHOR Eighty-eight (88%) percent and retain Twelve (12%) percent of all sums received by it from the publisher of AUTHOR's work.

SUBSIDIARY RIGHTS:

AUTHOR agrees, as to any subsidiary sales not reserved to publisher, to give AGENT first refusal on the marketing of said subsidiary rights, subject to royalty terms set out above.

TERMS:

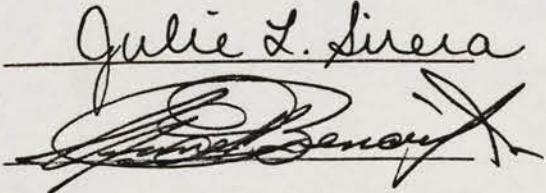
The term of AGENT's performance hereunder shall extend for one year after delivery by AUTHOR of his next book-length work to AGENT, who shall have first refusal on the marketing of this work. The foregoing notwithstanding, AGENT will continue to receive its share of AUTHOR's royalties, regardless of when received, from any sale, lease or license of AUTHOR's work during the term hereof.

ASSIGNMENT

This agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors, administrators or assigns of AUTHOR and the successors or assigns of AGENT, and shall be governed in accordance with the laws of Louisiana.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this agreement has been executed in the presence of the undersigned witnesses.

WITNESSES:

Julie L. Sierra


Susan R. Jones
Michael J. Valske

Jim Garrison
Jim Garrison

Helen R. Dietrich
Helen R. Dietrich, President
Southern Writers

CI-105-2505

JTP:VD

Background on RUTH HYDE PAINE and relatives

The 2/14/48 issue of the "Ohio State News," a newspaper published by students at the Ohio State University, contained an article which was captioned "Ohio College Students Initiate Educational Democracy Drive." The article that more than 100 students from colleges and universities throughout Ohio have initiated a drive for democracy in education. The article indicated the Ohio Council for Educational Democracy was formed in Columbus over the past weekend to obtain this goal. This organization would work to do away with racial and religious discrimination in Ohio colleges. CARL HYDE of Antioch College was elected as vice chairman of the organization.

Confidential Informant T-1, another U. S. Government Agency which conducts intelligence investigations, advised on 12/17/52 that Mrs. WILLIAM A. HYDE, 1986 Summit Street, Columbus, Ohio, had admitted to many neighbors during the past years that she was a "Communist." Mrs. HYDE's daughter was a student at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

This same informant advised that RUTH AVERY HYDE, 1986 Summit Street, Columbus, Ohio, was listed in the 1951-1952 Antioch Student Directory of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Confidential Informant T-2 advised on 12/27/54 that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom met on 12/20/54 at 70 E. Como Street, Columbus, Ohio. Mrs. CAROL HYDE was the speaker of the evening and she showed a film entitled, "The Toymaker." The theme of the film was that although men are different, they are all made by one Creator and only this realization makes them conscious of the fact that when they destroy others they are also destroying themselves.

CI 105-2505
JTP:VD

A characterization of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is contained in the appendix of this report.

Mr. LOREN G. WINDOM, Assistant United States Attorney, Southern District of Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, sent a letter to the Cincinnati Office of the FBI, dated 6/4/53, requesting an investigation of CARL DUDLEY HYDE to determine the validity of his claim of "Conscientious Objector" in connection with his classification under the Selective Service System. This investigation revealed that his parents were WILLIAM AVERY HYDE and CAROL ELIZABETH HYDE, and he resided at 1936 Summit Street, Columbus, Ohio, from 1945 to 1948. He joined the Religious Society of Friends, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1949 and based his objections to military service on religious convictions and beliefs. He travelled to England in 1953 to study the possibility of living in a religious community, the Society of Brothers.

The 2/12/47 issue of the "Dayton Daily News," a daily newspaper published in Dayton, Ohio, contained an article which indicated that CARL DUDLEY HYDE was one of fifteen residents of Yellow Springs, Ohio, who sent their draft registration cards to Representative Joseph Martin, Speaker of the House, accompanied with a letter which stated in part, "We see any military program involving peacetime conscription as a drastic violation of civil rights and a threat to the peace-making efforts of the United Nations." Most of the senders were students of Antioch College.

CI 105-2505

2

Dr. HYDE said that all of the family, including himself, were "tolerant of others' point of view" and explained by this he meant that should a person make it known that he is a communist and not engaged in subversion, they would not feel duty-bound to advise respective authorities of this person's views. He claimed to have no further knowledge of the GSNALDs and appeared cooperative during the interview.

CI 105-2505
RFM/mac

The following investigation was conducted by SAs ROBERT F. MAHLER and FRANCIS X. SHORTT at Columbus, Ohio:

Efforts to locate Mrs. CAROL HYDE, mother of Mrs. RUTH PAINE, nee HYDE, were made December 2, 1963, at 4400 Glenmawr Avenue. It was observed this residence was empty.

Mrs. JOAN BARKER, neighbor, 4390 Glenmawr Avenue, advised on December 2, 1963, she was more closely associated with Mrs. CAROL HYDE than any other neighbor. CAROL HYDE, she said, has not lived next door since 1961. She presently attends Oberlin Theological Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio, and lives there. During the summer of 1963, she said, CAROL HYDE was ordained a minister in the First Unitarian Church, 93 West Wiseheimer Road, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. BARKER said the residence at 4400 Glenmawr Avenue had been rented to a JEAN JOLLIFF, who has recently moved away to 758 Racine Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. The residence is now empty.

Mrs. BARKER said CAROL HYDE was divorced from her husband, WILLIAM HYDE, at Franklin County in 1961. During an unknown period, 1960, her ex-husband had Mrs. HYDE committed to the Harding Sanitarium, Worthington, Ohio, as a mental patient.

CAROL HYDE is not expected to return to Columbus in the near future. Her last visit to Columbus was during September, 1963, at which time her daughter, RUTH PAINE, stayed overnight in Columbus, then went to visit her brother, CARL HYDE, in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Mrs. BARKER said she had never heard Mrs. HYDE mention the name OSWALD until the two spoke via a long distance telephone call November 29, 1963, concerning the property next door, at which time Mrs. HYDE mentioned that a Mrs. OSWALD had been living with her daughter, RUTH PAINE, at Irving, Texas. During this conversation, CAROL HYDE also told Mrs. BARKER after she graduates from the theological seminary her ambition is to become a chaplain in a mental institution.

WILLIAM AVERY HYDE, Apartment 105, 530 Park Street, Columbus, Ohio, born June 4, 1902, Palo Alto, California, employed as a actuary, Nationwide Insurance Company, 246 North High Street, was interviewed December 2, 1963. He said he is the father of RUTH PAINE, nee HYDE, who is married to MICHAEL PAINE, Irving, Texas. He is also the father of Mrs. SYLVIA HOKE, 5421 Waneta Road, Bethesda, Maryland, and the father of Dr. CARL D. HYDE, 1405 President Street, Yellow Springs, Ohio. He said he is divorced from CAROL ELIZABETH HYDE, nee HYDE. He explained he and his ex-wife are sixth cousins with the same surname. He advised their divorce took place at Franklin County, Ohio, in 1961. He said CAROL HYDE is a divinity student at Oberlin Theological Seminary, Oberlin, Ohio.

He related he last visited with his daughter, RUTH PAINE, at the residence of RUTH's husband's mother, Mrs. RUTH YOUNG, Paoli, Pennsylvania, during Labor Day weekend, 1963. He stayed at this place two days. His daughter, RUTH, and her two children were there but her husband, MICHAEL PAINE, remained at Dallas, Texas.

During this visit his daughter related that she had met Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, through circumstances not recalled by WILLIAM HYDE, and that MARINA, who had separated from her husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had been living with RUTH PAINE, who was also temporarily separated from her husband, at RUTH's home, Irving, Texas, during the summer of 1963. During their visit over Labor Day weekend WILLIAM HYDE understood that MARINA OSWALD and her daughter had joined LEE HARVEY OSWALD at New Orleans, Louisiana, where the latter went to seek employment.

During this visit, RUTH PAINE expressed concern about MARINA OSWALD, who was pregnant. She wanted MARINA to join her at Irving, Texas, so MARINA could have her child there. RUTH PAINE returned to Texas via New Orleans, where she picked up MARINA and her daughter. WILLIAM HYDE believed LEE HARVEY OSWALD remained in New Orleans since he did not return to Texas with RUTH and MARINA.

WILLIAM HYDE could not explain why his daughter and MARINA OSWALD were so closely attached, except that his daughter was interested in studying the Russian language and through her membership in the Society of Friends she felt learning the Russian language would assist in lessening the tensions between the United States and Russia. He added MARINA OSWALD was apparently very interesting to his daughter and could offer her substantial comfort or his daughter would not have had anything to do with her. He said he knew of no subversive connections MARINA OSWALD may have had.

WILLIAM HYDE continued and said RUTH and MARINA and MARINA's daughter lived together, away from their respective husbands, from September, 1963, until just recently when MARINA OSWALD was placed in protective custody by the U.S. Secret Service. A daughter, RACHAEL OSWALD, was born to MARINA October 20, 1963.

WILLIAM HYDE said he received a letter from RUTH PAINE, written October 19, 1963, in which she mentioned that MARINA and her daughter were a comfort to her. She also mentioned that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a weekend visitor, that he had taken a room in Dallas, separate from his wife, and had obtained employment at Dallas, Texas. The time of OSWALD's arrival at Dallas was not mentioned, nor was the type of employment described. In a sentence, RUTH PAINE said LEE HARVEY OSWALD had proven himself to be a "fine family man after all." WILLIAM HYDE did not know the significance of this sentence.

He received another letter from RUTH, dated November 6, 1963, which announced the birth of MARINA's child.

WILLIAM HYDE said during his visit with his daughter, during the Labor Day weekend, the information concerning MARINA OSWALD was not significant to him. He explained he had never met either MARINA nor LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and knew nothing more concerning what he had related.

that Ferrie had been at his office till shortly after noon, when he departed. Ferrie did not come back to the office and later claimed that he spent the rest of the day of the President's murder "celebrating" Marcello's court victory. Ferrie's ties with Marcello were to last till the end of his life, but — three years after the assassination — he had no cause to celebrate.

In late 1966 he was questioned by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, who had opened a local investigation into the Kennedy assassination. Garrison discovered that, like Ruby, Ferrie had apparently acquired large sums of money around the time of the President's murder. In the three weeks before the assassination, Ferrie reportedly deposited more than seven thousand dollars in the bank. In pursuit of these and other leads, Garrison planned to arrest Ferrie. It was not to be.

On February 22, 1967, David Ferrie was found dead at home. The coroner's ruling said "natural causes," but the death caused great speculation. Ferrie left behind two ambiguous notes. They suggested suicide, but the text and signature, in each note, was typed. In Ferrie's last known conversation, which was with a reporter, he apparently discussed Jimmy Hoffa and the Teamsters Union. The Garrison inquiry fizzled out in a blaze of adverse publicity — an episode in which concern about Mafia links was conspicuously absent. In 1979 an Assassinations Committee report noted that the New Orleans District Attorney met John Roselli — a key figure in the Mafia's relationship with the CIA — no more than a month after Ferrie's death. The report quoted a CIA Inspector General's report, as finding this meeting coming at the height of the New Orleans investigation, "particularly disturbing." Within hours of Ferrie's death, the corpse of his associate Eladio del Valle was found sprawled in a car in Miami. In his case the cause of death was not in doubt. Del Valle had been shot in the heart at point-blank range, and his skull was split open. Del Valle, a prominent anti-Castro exile, was reportedly an associate of Florida Mafia boss Santos Trafficante. When he died he was being sought for questioning in the New Orleans inquiry.

Jim Braden (né Eugene Brading), who was briefly detained for "acting suspiciously" near the scene of the assassination, is alive. In 1978 he testified to the Assassinations Committee. The assem-

To be Added Immediately to Chapter ②

Junkie

Litatori (+ prototext) for front-shoot guide.① Available notes (W/H) Ditto (W/Cs) needed photo
photoboy LogAdd action G-breakup)② Action notes (accord to Frank, office info, etc.) to break up front shooting
option + source after act. (inflates power)③ One line comment re departure by train (+ indicates power - not necessarily
the size - of Gai)

Add action

④ As I go into CO, Assign to Frank the White Russian in Dallas w/ the Anti-
Castro Cubans in NC who sleep and eat with him. creation⑤ At conclusion (around train train), summary says re "lone assassin from rear" [cover-up]
is needed + anticipation that down-the-line I can expect to find evidence of President - Reagan of frontal shot??⑥ Perhaps one result of all the frontal shot stuff: I get cause of death certificates of JFK.↑ CAUSE of DEATH (State re Front ... cannot make
to tell FRANK to get ...)⑦ Short, summary page re version of frontal fire. = So heavy, so easy to believe,
get the cover-up so thin, almost a media accomplishment. Is this as a short of news-
paper - you look under it & there's an all-fabricated embed, bullet coming in from a side of
bullet (autopsy now - or later?) ? Done
done? J.A. Moran: influence
unbiased on bullet difficulties.⑧ (Bring in F. Klein) Evidence of shot fr. front or heavy, grew curious. A long day
from at office, so I asked FK to use library copy re JFK Cause of Death ...⑨ Found myself asking why it was so important to conceal the unmentionable —
the frontal shooting. Realizing = end of the "lone assassin explanation". A lone assassin (especially
"dis-oriented", " Marxist influenced") = an accident. A conspiracy = a co-op d'etat = change of
the blood head of the govt w/o a note. People might not accept. Still wonder located archive
attack of '67 how they so successfully had concealed the unmentionable.⑩ Add: Brown saw Barris mine. Price saw headset.COMMENT ON
MINE + HEADSET⑪ Add: Barris saw Barris mine. Price saw headset. Barris MineKNOL
FEATURES⑫ Add: Barris saw Barris mine. Price saw headset.⑬ See SM description, p. 15, no features of the Knoll area to Add.
⑭ Re: Barrister's place. Q: "I had not yet learned that David Ferrie - where fits) —
had (apart the summer of '63 there, along w. L.O.) fit that (later that SAME DAY)
Barris had struck Martin" = (= On Nov 22, '63 → 2 minute voluntary to that
would likely find this way into the police reports).



(10)

Sep 31
1967

D?

Aug 29, '62
(date? Green)+ 20, '62
Report Make new Contacts

D?

1962 +
earlierClinton
At D.F.'s

(B)

R. Perrin in N.O.
(N.P.) Meeting at J.W.'s

E.W./R

A → Not enough
material

H/C

W/R

H/S

D.F. Call to Chi
+ LM same.LM to D.
D.F. to H, G.late
Sept
'63

Nov 63

D.N.P. Rech

XIV 330-364

D.P. ride?

Ruby I + XIV



Witnesses re State from the Front

Witnesses Testifying at Hearings (indicate who Commiss or Counsel)

- o James Tague VII H 557 D fm JG
- o Bubby Hargrave VI H 295 for Julie □
- o ~~Abraham~~ Abraham Zapudin III H 571 D fm JG
- D Billy Lovelady ~~III H 338~~ VI H 338
- o O.V. Campbell to Mrs Robert Reid VII H 274
- o James Underwood VII H 170
- o Frank Reilly VI H 230
- o S.M. Holland VI H 243-245
- o Forrest Stone ~~VI H 345-50~~ VII H 345-50
- EMMET HUDSON (TESTIMONY!) VII H 558 D fm JG

complain

Witnesses giving statements to WCE (or affiliates)

- o William Newman CE 2003, p. 49
- o Emmet Hudson CE Decker Ex 5323, Vol XIX, p. 481 D Julie
- o Malcolm Summers " " p. 500 D Julie
- D L.C. Smith " " p. 516 D Julie
- o Mary Woodward Commission Exhibit 2084
- D Alan Sweet Decker Ex 5323, Vol XIX, p. 930-58
- (headprice) o J.C. Price CE 2003, p. 52

Forrest Stone

(Hannan-Modis) → locate dominant historically sensitive units in terms of recent history with significant small.

The Other Side(see: David Albrecht / The German Connection)

0075
agent

Collquinty 2015

Budgrum
sin (Dahan)

8 agosto

10

anti-Shek (anti-CH) group (not aligned with the Ayatollah — therefore known as the "Center"). It was assigned to Sungkyunkwan Mrs. Danner

home (Mrs. Damon is Persian), related to the late Shah) in an attempt to locate the Persian Moon Stone (the name comes from an ancient Persian legend) - which were removed from Iran, except other valuable, when the Shah and his relative left in a hurry. He was also attempting to be interrupted during his visit to Afghanistan in locating the Persian Moon Stone at the ~~the~~ ⁱⁿ her home by Mrs. Damon, who saw him as he fled the scene.

~~but remained in service~~ the Iranian forces were
are now ~~deserted~~ from groups opposed to the "Cure": (A) the ~~a~~ royalist
survivors of the Shah's and the CIA, which supports them (B) the
supporters of the Ayatollah and the Defense Intelligence Agency, which ~~supports~~
backs them because it desires a rapprochement with the present regime in
Iran.

the Murphy case in New Orleans. He unwillingly steps into the middle of the ~~conflict~~ ~~between~~ the conflict between these three conflicting groups. The ~~Non~~ Stone (or name later explained in the narrative) is a potential key to continued power in Iran and is believed to be in New Orleans. ~~Stone~~ ~~is~~ ~~from~~ Both the CIA and the DIA — although they have conflicting political views here — are in agreement that continued power in Iran, "and therefore control of Iran," is the key to control of the critical Persian Gulf which provides the U.S. with access to ~~the~~ the huge OPEC oil fields).

Dobrenko was informed by the CIA - at least partially - when it ~~notified~~ informed NOPD intelligence of the burglary and provided a photograph of him for Mrs. Barnes to identify as the burglar who stole her purse. Subsequently, just before trial - the DIA provided the mechanism for Dobrenko's directed verdict of acquittal by providing its contact with NOPD intelligence with a photograph - from elsewhere than mentioned in the NOPD record room - of Dobrenko allegedly taken at the time during the month of the burglary and subsequently showing him with a cold hand to have had a tall hand at the time. The DIA does not directly support the "Cute" but it ~~proves~~ them as an alternative to the CIA's claim. Besides, it has checked out that Dobrenko might be able to lead the DIA to the Person Who Stole and the burglar.

(cylinder)
↳ Lee . . . "This is a marvelous stroke of luck for us . . . We have a decoy to draw the assassin . . . We went to the trouble of creating" / Mr. Kaplan, but our very existent friend has drawn the assassin who killed our two previously killed agents". Lady at table: "Goodbye, Mr. Thornhill, wherever you are." *Adela's Log*

Mystery / Suspense Narrative Lines

character:

DIAL 'M' FOR MURDER

Viewpoint: the reader follows (up to about ~~the~~ ^{middle of} the story) No question as to who the murderer is. The question is whether ~~he is going to~~ his apparently foolproof plan will be successful - and, if not, what will undo him.

character:

James Stewart
Joanne Woodward
Doris Day

Suspense

THE MAN WHO KNEW TOO MUCH

Viewpoint: the innocent bystander (who accidentally learns in Marrakech, N. Africa, that an assassination is scheduled to take place in London).

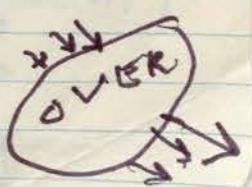
character:

alternatively

FAENZY

Viewpoint Alternatively (in successive scenes): The scapegoat - to be to the killer and - as the action progresses - the Police Inspector in charge of the case.

that of



I know where I am... I thought you'd
like that you were going to call a cat. (It's good.)
There was a bid interested,
the seller is Mr Townsend, they're in the
Hannan Branchly.
He is advertising the

Next scene he is, suddenly drunk, is pulled by the two
boys into constable. He is seen singing to himself placed at wheel,
singing "I've grown accustomed to my stolen bonbon." Constable is
pointed to cliff's edge on ocean, but he turns it ~~as~~ away after
~~the~~ underpart catches on protruding rock. Walking on road,
he creeps into back of car (as things follow). Police siren is
heard and he is taken to station. Police book him for drunk
driving. He tries to tell them, rambling, what happen. They
dismiss him and tell him that the car was stolen.

Told he can't make one call, he calls "mother" and says he is (asking) at Glenview police station. Sgt. gives ^{his} name: Sgt. Emil Krieger. He hangs up, says boozily: "That was mother." Police doctor ~~says~~ grills him. "Mr. Thimblett, 'it is my pointer that you have been drinking?'" ...

Next scene is in court, he's sober with his attorney. "Mother" seems most likely to be his secretary. Judge tells him his story will be investigated, meanwhile having date is set.

Next scene: he arrives at Townsend house with lawyer, Detacher.
Dorothy: "Mr. Townsend met her!" Mrs. Townsend is asked for, appears. He has never seen her but she says "Roger, are you alright? ... You didn't try to..."

Next scene: he arrives at Townsend house with lawyer, Detacher.
Dorothy: "Mr. Townsend met her!" Mrs. Townsend is asked for, appears. He has never seen her but she says "Roger, are you alright? ... You didn't try to..."

The Reluctant Investigator

Julia Ann Moran

(avoids
Lo's test)
(avoids off
Teller) Captain Fritz
Homicide Dept
"Transys", others, let go.

(WC: re 399: Accepts Jack R -
rejects Seth Hunter)

[interviewing]

7/22

(semi-creation)

Red Alteration of Reality

Destruction of good evidence
^(spurious) creation of false evidence
Destruction/Avoidance of good witness
Talking bad witness only
False scenario (^{script} ~~script~~)
Killing of Tippit
(False still pictures)
(Help from Maria: Komeomilis)
(Creation of flight of "magical" bullet)
Pristine bullet found & hospitalized
Presentation of M/C as "the sniper's rifle".

(Factitious Obstacles)

Absence of any connection of
Lee Harvey Oswald with the Mandelis - Carcano

Contrived (created) Evidence

Connecting M/Carcano to Oswald

- Done only by forged Selective Service card to A. Hill
- "found on him after his arrest."
- No fingerprints on rifle
- No chip found at TSBP.
- Other rifle found / their disappearance.

(Lo in Mex City, Lo at Tippit scene)

THE PATTERN OF TRAPPING TO

Mandelis → metacase "pay-off"
Caruso → Officer Tippit ←

(11)

EXTENSIVE
ORGANIZATION

which - afterwards - meant the only
receive major effort by govt to
conceal, to make it appear to be an
accident, an incident of no significance (NOT MEANS
ASSASSINATE ARE TAKING IT)

(A)

Notes re Size of the Operation (= size of large power base).

The accomplishment of objectives (or availability of machine) which would
be OUT OF REACH for a project of limited scope:

- (A) Change of parole route into and decrease (trap)
(B) ~~Withholding of fire by 1st rifleman on 6th floor of T-500 until~~
P/cars had turned into tunnel (with lower and slow had better chance, it
was the only approach on Houston). *Strategic level*

- (C) Ambulance departure at 11:25 (cc 1338 \square) *Strategic level*
① ~~Preparation of the~~
② ~~Retreat was planned~~
③ ~~carried over the Pacific~~

- (D) ~~Organized rescue of the assassin~~
(E) ~~Train pulling off soon as men climbed aboard.~~
(F) ~~Communication temporarily frozen in Washington D.C.~~
(G) ~~Removal of sign at door, the starting.~~
(H) ~~Strategic level~~

The awareness of the survivors in the govt that they need not fear any real assassination
threat from exterior sources (city exit routes not closed) D (Compare w. Sweden)

AA

Control of and
the cooperation of elements of local law enforcement...

- (F) ~~President~~ Almost immediate announcement to AF One that of the govt view
govt's "no conspiracy" position (Friday afternoon, from White House Command Center)
(Subliminal message = mission accomplished.)

Strategic level
Prompt ratification by the FBI - w/in 2 weeks - of the new
admin. " Lone assassin" position even before the long W/C inquiry under way.

(Afterwards: Total ~~failure~~ of any govt effort to learn ① names of men
involved (② why they were turned loose)

and immediate
The easy shift of the consensus in the govt overnight from
K's reversal of the Iron Curtain to renewed support of it - and of the
cold war.

(12)

Notes on Making 12 a stronger chapter

⑤ Broader, more appropriate title as Conspiracy (under The Reluctant Investigation — or. Festinat, etc - an opening section).

⑥ Para. are another straight JFK quote ...

President Kennedy instructed Secretary McNamara to inform the world that he would be with them ~~tomorrow~~ from Nov. 22, 1963. "Don't tell them," he said, "that we've got all of the planes and helicopters, too."

THE (ANATOMY) OF CONSPIRACY

The Reluctant Investigation

① Introducing Characters

② Identifying "players" of
L.O. = players of my ORGANIZED
Conspiracy.

③ The Stomper (He is the
most active in one of the
main areas of Conspiracy
SECRET SOURCE OF LEAD INFORMATION
CONFIDENTIAL to other sources)

④ The Right (The Conspirator
who conspired with the
most damage)

⑤ Result of the whole
of the Area/people

Director of Domestic Affairs = (Allied)
(secret)

(a) The Magic Bullet

Ir. The Director that JR met
at Parkland

use
nices
so much
laban-
with her
con the-
ets on

king at
I be seen
dan-
o be put
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chesives
of Picayune

RING.
GLE



GLE

other
offer at
family
handling.
LTERS-
EVERY

TD.
3404

ong restrictions on bridge openings will remain in force between 6:45 a.m. and 8:15 a.m. But new afternoon restrictions will now be in place between 4:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. The previous two-hour afternoon restriction ran from 3:45 p.m. to 5:45 p.m.

The Florida Avenue bridge can open once for shipping between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m. and once between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. Each opening is limited to 10 minutes.

cashier at Meraux Convenience Store, 3124 E. Judge Perez Drive, at 8:30 p.m. and demanded money, Sheriff's Office spokeswoman Peggy Poche said.

House fire kills retiree

CHARLESTON, Miss. (AP) — William Daniel Worsham, 81, a retired construction worker, died in a house fire in Tallahatchie County, authorities said.

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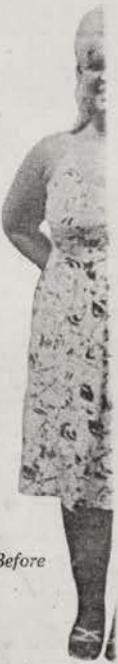
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(504) 24

UPTOWN AR

*Products & mainta
Open Sa

After 25 Years . . .

WHY IS PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S BRAIN STILL "MISSING"?
(Is it because, if it were located, it might reveal the directions from which the rifle
shots hit his head?)

WHY IS EVIDENCE STILL BEING HELD "SECRET" UNTIL 2039 A.D.?
(Is it because, if you saw it, you might learn what really happened?)

**WHY ARE WE STILL BEING BRAIN-WASHED WITH THE SAME OLD
"LONE ASSASSIN" FAIRY TALE, WHICH ALL OF US EXCEPT HIGH-
RANKING OFFICIALS, REJECTED YEARS AGO?**

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The Ultimate Cover-Up

The CIA and the Killing of

John F. Kennedy

Part II

X
By Richard E. Sprague, Thomas G. Whittle and Kay Skinner

"I'm afraid we were misled. All the [Warren Commission] critics, myself included, were misled very early. I see that now. We spent too much time and effort analyzing the details of the assassination when all the time it was obvious, it was blatantly obvious, that it was a conspiracy.

"The tyranny of power is here. We are controlled by multinational forces. I suggest to you, my friend, that the interests of those who killed Kennedy now transcend national boundaries and national priorities.

"We must not waste any more time micro-analyzing the evidence. That's exactly what they want us to do. They have kept us busy for so long."

Attorney Vincent Salandria
[italic] The Washingtonian [end italic]
November 1980

[italic]

In Part I of this series, FREEDOM reported on evidence that a conspiracy was responsible for the November 22, 1963, assassination of John F. Kennedy and proved the role of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in that conspiracy.

A large portion of that article examined the actions and behavior of Jack Ruby, the convicted killer of alleged assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, in light of extensive "mind control" activities of the CIA which were going on before and after the time of the assassination.

While the deaths of Ruby and Oswald made it easier to keep a lid on the massive conspiracy, it did not bring an end to the need for a cover-up.

In this article, FREEDOM looks at the extent of the effort which

has been necessary to maintain the cover-story scenario that Oswald, acting alone, killed President Kennedy and wounded Texas Governor John Connally.

As this article will show, the cover-up went so far as to subvert a committee empowered by the U.S. House of Representatives to investigate the John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King assassinations.

One of the authors of this article, Richard E. Sprague, worked as a consultant to that committee, the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA). In revealing the information contained in this article, Sprague made the decision to speak out despite the fact that he had signed the nondisclosure agreement which all HSCA staff, consultants and investigators were forced to sign. Sprague's decision to communicate this information was made out of his commitment to seeing the citizens of the United States provided with the truth.

Today, more than 22 years after the killing of President Kennedy, the American people have still not been given an adequate explanation for the events which occurred in Dallas' Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963. This article will shed light on the methods by which the truth has been so well concealed.

[end italic]

The final report of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, issued in 1979, concluded that a conspiracy "probably" existed in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The committee went on, however, to assert that whatever conspiracy there might have been was dominated not by any agency of the U.S. government, as evidence clearly showed, but by the mafia -- which supposedly used Lee Harvey Oswald and others to carry out the deed.

Viewed in light of the HSCA's 2 1/2-year, \$5.4 million investigation, the report was a betrayal of those who had entrusted the committee to fully investigate the murder of the much-loved president.

The committee's massive, 28-volume report had an effect similar to that of the 26-volume report of the Warren Commission -- it deceived the American people once again.

Anyone who has followed CIA activities since the assassination must ask the question, how was the cover-up maintained, even through a congressional investigation?

Moreover, how were things turned completely around from the committee's start in 1976 when U.S. Congressmen Henry Gonzalez and Thomas Downing -- with a team of top-notch lawyers and investigators -- were pursuing the truth behind the assassination, including the role of U.S. government agencies and officials?

How was it that this committee, established to discover the actual facts surrounding the killing, ended up contributing to the cover-up?

In examining the answers to these questions, it is first necessary to look at the circumstances related to the formation of the committee.

By the mid-1970s, substantial evidence of a conspiracy to kill the president had been uncovered, and public pressure was steadily mounting for a bona fide investigation.

In 1976, two congressmen who were convinced that a massive conspiracy was involved in the JFK assassination -- the previously mentioned Henry Gonzalez (of Texas) and Thomas Downing (of Virginia) -- introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which resulted in the formation of the HSCA and an investigation of the JFK and Martin Luther King assassinations.

Congressman Gonzalez believed there had been conspiracies in the assassinations of JFK, Martin Luther King and U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy, and in the attempted assassination of Alabama Governor George Wallace. He introduced a bill to have the House investigate all four shootings, any cover-ups, and any connections among them. Congressman Downing was primarily interested in the JFK case and his bill dealt only with that conspiracy.

Attorney Mark Lane, author of the explosive 1966 book on the inaccuracies, inconsistencies and falsehoods in the Warren report, *[italic] Rush to Judgment, [end italic]* and his numerous supporters around the country joined forces with Dr. King's widow, Coretta Scott King, and the Congressional Black Caucus to pressure House members and Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill to investigate both the assassinations of President Kennedy and Dr. King.

The result was a merging of the Gonzalez and Downing bills into a final HSCA bill which named these two assassinations as specific subjects to be probed.

In the fall of 1976, with Congressman Downing as chairman, the HSCA selected a tough, veteran prosecutor from the Philadelphia district attorney's office, Richard A. Sprague (no relation to the co-author of this article, Richard E. Sprague), to be the committee's chief counsel. At the time of his selection, Sprague had compiled an awesome record in Philadelphia of 69 homicide convictions out of 70 prosecutions.

Sprague hired a team of four seasoned attorneys and investigators from New York City who had learned the ins and outs of criminal investigations under that city's respected district attorney, Frank Hogan. The four men -- attorneys Robert Tannenbaum and Bob Lehner, and investigators Cliff Fenton and Ed Evans -- were independent of the CIA, the FBI, and any other agency the committee might investigate, and they knew their business.

Sprague's JFK team, headed by Tannenbaum and Fenton, was going after the real assassins and their bosses -- whether this led them to

the CIA, the FBI, or elsewhere.

Sprague made it clear to the HSCA that he would investigate CIA involvement, and subpoena CIA people, documents and other information, whether classified or not. He had also had meetings with several researchers, including the co-author of this article, Richard E. Sprague, and made it known that he was going to use the talent and knowledge of every reliable researcher on a consulting basis.

Sprague intended to follow up on all of the information and leads developed in the investigation by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. Sprague initiated an investigation of CIA activities, including information supplied to him by Richard E. Sprague*.

* Richard E. Sprague became an adviser to Richard A. Sprague as soon as the latter was appointed chief counsel to the HSCA.

Richard A. Sprague and Tannenbaum were aware of the CIA connections of individuals involved in the JFK assassination, and in the apparent involvement of CIA agents and operatives in the planning for the assassination that occurred in Mexico City, New Orleans and the Florida Keys.

In November 1976, in a meeting attended by the entire HSCA staff, Sprague and Tannenbaum revealed photographic evidence of alleged CIA agents and operatives in Dealey Plaza.

The two men were aware of assassination planning meetings held by CIA-connected people in Mexico City and elsewhere, and they knew the names of the higher level conspirators.

They had initiated searches for the gunmen and various support personnel in Dealey Plaza who had actually carried out the assassination. The names and identities of at least seven of these individuals were known, and photographs of these men were on hand.

Sprague and Tannenbaum were planning to interview at least six individuals allegedly connected with the assassination who were contract agents of the CIA.

Cliff Fenton had been appointed head of a team of investigators to follow up on the New Orleans portion of the conspiracy which had included several additional CIA agents and operatives. Fenton's team was set to contact people who had attended assassination planning meetings in New Orleans.

From the photographic evidence of the sixth floor window of Dallas' Texas School Book Depository -- as well as of the grassy knoll -- Sprague, Tannenbaum and most of the staff knew that Oswald had not fired any shots, that no shots came from the sixth floor window, and that there had, instead, been shots from the Dal-Tex Building and the

grassy knoll.

They knew the "Magic Bullet*" theory was not true, and knew there had been a well-planned crossfire in Dealey Plaza. They were not planning to spend a lot of time rehashing the Dealey Plaza evidence, however, except as it would lead to the real assassins.

* As described by intelligence expert Colonel L. Fletcher Prouty, the "Magic Bullet" scenario is as follows: "Forced to account for a series of unrelated events, the Warren Commission propounded the idea that the first shot fired in Dealey Plaza hit JFK, passed through the muscle of his upper back, exited from his lower throat, traveled a few feet in the air, changed course and entered Connally's back, plunged through his body, broke about five inches of one of his right rib bones, came out again and then slammed into Connally's right wrist, where it broke two more bones, exited again and then pierced his thigh, ending its strange journey embedded in his thigh bone.

"This thesis holds that the bullet would have had to have made a right and upward turn upon leaving JFK's throat, paused in midair for more than two seconds, made a left and steep downward turn as it entered Connally's back, made a right and upward turn as it left Connally's chest, passed through Connally's wrist in the direction backward from the way his wrist was facing, made another left and downward turn, then wound up in Connally's left thigh.

"Despite smashing its miraculous path through all of this bone and sinew, the 'Magic Bullet' was virtually undamaged."

Sorague's team had set up an investigation in Florida and the Florida Keys of the evidence and leads developed in 1967 by then New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. Gaeton Fonzi, an investigator employed by the House committee, was in charge of that part of the research. At least nine individuals with alleged CIA connections were to be interrogated as part of this investigation.

Tannenbaum and his research team had seen the photo collection of Richard Billings from [italic] Life [end italic] magazine, which was, by 1976, deposited in the Georgetown University Library's JFK assassination collection. At least a half-dozen men that had been linked to the JFK assassination by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation were photographed with senior CIA officials in spring and early summer 1963, and these shots are part of the collection.

Early in 1977, Congressman Gonzalez, who was more supportive of a CIA conspiracy idea than Tom Downing, became chairman of the HSCA. Downing, who did not run for re-election in 1976, retired when his term expired. With Gonzalez and Sorague of the same mind, it appeared that Sorague and his team would finally bring to light the full scope of the

JFK assassination conspiracy and cover-up.

With Richard A. Sprague and his professionals having a great deal of evidence of the CIA's role in the assassination and cover-up, the agency and its friends faced a crisis. The CIA knew it had to accomplish several objectives in order to turn things around and perpetuate the American public's ignorance of the truth. Here is what had to be done:

1. Get rid of Richard A. Sprague.
2. Get rid of Congressman Henry Gonzalez.
3. Get rid of Sprague's key attorneys and investigators -- or keep them away from evidence regarding the CIA -- or keep them quiet.
4. Install another chief counsel to control the investigation.
5. Elect a new HSCA chairman who would "cooperate," or who could be misled.
6. Cut off all of Sprague's investigations of CIA people. Make sure none of the people were found, bury any testimony that had already been found, and eliminate CIA people who might talk.
7. Keep the committee members from knowing what was happening and segregate the investigation from them.
8. Create a new investigative environment in which the purpose would be to confirm all of the findings of the Warren Commission and divert attention away from the who-did-it-and-why approach.
9. Control the committee staff in such a way as to keep any of them from revealing what they already knew about CIA involvement.
10. Control the committee consultants in the same way.
11. Continue to manipulate the news media in such a way as to reinforce all of the above.
12. Continue to eliminate witnesses or assassins in emergency situations if necessary.

There is substantial evidence to show that the CIA accomplished all 12 of its objectives. Moreover, the techniques it used were generally more subtle and devious than any it had employed before.

The first step taken by the CIA was to use the media resources and members of Congress that it controlled, along with two agents planted on the staff of Congressman Gonzalez, to get rid of both that congressman and Richard A. Sprague.

In taking this step, it used the old Roman approach of divide and conquer. It made the congressman and his closest staff assistant, Gail Beagle, believe something that was totally false: that Sprague was a

CIA agent and that Gonzalez must get rid of him.

It also made Gonzalez believe that some of his other associates, both in the HSCA and outside, were CIA agents.

At the same time, it used the news media to attack Sprague mercilessly.

Gonzalez eventually tried to fire Sprague, was overruled by the committee, and then resigned from the committee in March 1977.

Sprague resigned later that month after it became obvious that CIA-influenced members of the Finance and Rules committees of the House, along with other agency allies in the House, were going to kill the committee unless he resigned.

The next steps were to install a chief counsel favorable to the CIA and to get a chairman elected who could be tricked or coerced into appointing such a counsel. Louis Stokes was the choice for chairman. He was, and undoubtedly still is, a good and honest man. But he was apparently bamboozled by what the CIA did and is still doing.

The selection of a CIA friend as chief counsel had to be done in an extremely subtle manner. It could not be obvious to anyone that he was favorably disposed to the CIA. Congressman Stokes and the other committee members had to be fooled into believing [italic] they [end italic] had made the choice, and had picked a good man. Professor Robert Blakey, who apparently was a scientifically oriented, academic person, with a history of work against organized crime, was an excellent choice.

Goals 4 and 5 having been achieved, the other goals -- 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 -- were then accomplished rapidly and efficiently.

To achieve goal 3, Bob Tannenbaum, Bob Lenner, and Donovan Gay -- three loyal Sprague supporters -- were fired or forced to resign within the first few months after Robert Blakey arrived in July 1977.

The most important weapon used to pursue goals 9 and 10 was instituted within one week after Blakey started as chief counsel. It is by far the most subtle and far-reaching technique used by the CIA to date. It is called the "Nondisclosure Agreement" and it was signed by all members of the committee, all staff members including Blakey, all consultants to the committee, and several independent researchers who met with Blakey in 1977. Signing the agreement was a condition for continued employment on the committee staff or for continuing consulting on a contract basis. The choice was: sign or get out.

Richard E. Sprague, co-author of this article, signed the agreement in July 1977, without realizing its implications, in order to continue as a consultant. His consulting help was never sought after that, however, and the obvious objective was to silence a consultant and not use his services.

The nondisclosure agreement had several noteworthy aspects. First,

it bound the signer, if a consultant, to never reveal that he was working for the committee. Second, it prevented the signer from ever revealing to anyone -- in perpetuity -- any information he had learned about the committee's work as a result of working for the committee. Third, it gave the committee and the House of Representatives, after the committee terminated, the power to take legal action against the signer, in a court named by the committee or the House, in case the committee believed the signer had violated the agreement. Fourth, the signer agreed to pay the court costs for such a suit in the event he lost the suit.

These four parts were enough to scare most researchers or staff members who signed it into silence forever about what they learned. The agreement was insidious in that the signer was, in effect, forfeiting his rights. Lawyers who have seen the agreement, including Richard A. Sprague, have expressed the opinion that it is an illegal agreement which violated several constitutional amendments.

Whether it was illegal or not, most staff members and all consultants who signed it have remained silent, even after six years beyond the life of the committee. There are only two exceptions, the co-author of this article and Gaston Fonzi, who published a lengthy article about the HSCA cover-up in [italic] The Washingtonian [end italic] magazine in November 1980. The most insidious parts of the agreement, however, were three paragraphs which give the CIA virtual control over what the committee could and could not do with so-called "classified" information. The director of the CIA was given authority to determine, in effect, what information should remain classified and therefore unavailable to nearly everyone.

The signers of the agreement -- and this included all of the congressmen who were members of the committee -- agreed not to reveal or discuss any information that the CIA decided they should not discuss.

The chairman of the committee supposedly had the final say on what information was included, but in practice, even an intelligent and gutsy chairman would not be likely to override the CIA. Louis Stokes did not attempt any decisions which could have put him at odds with the agency.

In fact, under the protective clauses of the nondisclosure agreement, the CIA did not have to do very much. Blakey kept nearly all of the CIA's sensitive information, evidence, and witnesses away from the committee members -- that was all that was necessary. Congressman Stokes, for his part, never knew what he should have argued about with the CIA director.

The nondisclosure agreement clearly shows who controlled the House Select Committee on Assassinations from July 1977 forward: the CIA.

In a letter dated February 10, 1978, co-author Sprague attempted to point out to Congressman Stokes the type of control the agreement gave the CIA over the HSCA. Congressman Stokes replied in a March 16, 1978, letter that he retained ultimate authority and was not bound by the opinion of the director of central intelligence. The congressman

claimed that paragraphs 12 and 14 of the nondisclosure agreement, which extended the agreement in perpetuity and gave the government the right to file a civil suit in which the signer would pay all costs, were legal.

An examination of some specific examples will serve to illustrate how well the CIA techniques worked to close down the HSCA investigation -- and to keep a lid on the assassination conspiracy to this day.

As mentioned earlier, when Blakey arrived, an investigative team, headed by Cliff Fenton and reporting to Bob Tannenbaum, had already been hard at work tracking down leads to the CIA conspirators generated by Jim Garrison's investigation in New Orleans. This team eventually had four professional investigators, and their work led them to believe that CIA agents and operatives in New Orleans had been involved in a large conspiracy to assassinate JFK.

The Fenton team was in the process of locating witnesses and other evidence of assassination planning meetings held in New Orleans, Mexico City and Dallas. In fact, the Fenton team reportedly found a CIA man who attended those meetings and who was willing to testify before the committee.

Fenton's team discovered other facts regarding how the CIA people planned and carried out the assassination. Their report about the conspiracy was solid and convincing. The CIA, however, through the actions of the committee's new chief counsel, buried the Fenton report. Committee members were not told about the Fenton team's findings. The evidence was not included in the HSCA report, nor was it even referred to in its many volumes. The numerous witnesses in New Orleans -- including the CIA man at the meetings -- were never called to testify. Fenton and the other three members of his team, having signed the nondisclosure agreement, were legally sworn to secrecy, or at least so they thought. To this day, they refuse to discuss anything regarding the case with anybody. While there may also have been threats of physical violence against them, there is no way to determine this.

However, Fenton and the others were well aware of the witnesses that had been "eliminated" just before they were about to testify before the HSCA. These included William Sullivan, the deputy FBI director who headed Division V, the domestic intelligence division; George de Morenschilic, a CIA contact for Oswald in Dallas; John Roselli, a Mafia man involved in CIA plots to assassinate Castro; Regis Kennedy, an FBI agent who knew a lot about Clay Shaw, alias Clay Bertrand, in New Orleans and who was one of Lee Harvey Oswald's FBI contacts; Rolando Masterrer, an anti-Castro Cuban murdered in Miami; and Carlos Prio Socarras, a former Cuban premier killed in his garage in Miami.

With the knowledge of these deaths, Fenton and his team would not have required any more than a gentle hint to keep quiet.

One individual who appeared in seven photos taken in Dealey Plaza was one of the most significant CIA individuals involved in the JFK assassination. This person, who appeared as a tramp in the photographs, was found by assassination researcher and former FBI agent William

Turner to have been in the Florida Keys working with CIA-sponsored anti-Castro groups. Richard A. Sprague and Bob Tannenbaum knew about his role, and intended to go after him. They were aware of evidence that this "tramp," known as Raoul, may have fired the fatal head shot from the grassy knoll.

Richard A. Sprague and Tannenbaum had assigned a team of investigators to follow a lead to Raoul provided by Richard E. Sprague in early 1977. Unfortunately, the CIA managed to keep both the subpoena power and the funds away from the committee until after it had forced the resignations of Gonzalez, Sprague and Tannenbaum. The power and funds were restored after Congressman Stokes was elected and after Blakey was installed as chief counsel.

The investigative team continued its work, however, and it did search for and find Raoul. Blakey and the CIA suppressed that fact, and suppressed anything the committee might have learned from this alleged assassin. He is not mentioned in the report and was not called as a witness. [The source of the above information is not revealed in this article because of the potential danger it might pose to other staff people who may have violated the nondisclosure agreement.]

After the Garrison investigation, research conducted by Richard E. Sprague and other members of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations between 1967 and 1973 turned up several witnesses who were willing to talk privately about the CIA assassination team that murdered JFK. Two persons interviewed had been CIA contacts for Lee Harvey Oswald; both of these men knew about meetings held to plot the assassination.

One former CIA operative described how a CIA contract agent who had attended those meetings had been pretending to be Oswald on many occasions. Another CIA operative knew how the CIA had covered up the truth about the assassination and how it went to extreme lengths to derail Jim Garrison's investigation.

Investigator Richard Russell and Richard E. Sprague tracked down these two CIA operatives, and two more, prior to the arrival of Robert Blakey at the HSCA. Russell interviewed them and knew they would be willing to talk, given protection and some form of immunity.

Richard E. Sprague presented their names and details of their involvement to Richard A. Sprague, Congressmen Henry Gonzalez and Louis Stokes, and Robert Tannenbaum in the fall of 1976. This was done as part of the co-author's consulting assignment for the HSCA. The names were in a memorandum to Sprague, which outlined the overall JFK conspiracy and the CIA's role, along with a recommendation of the sequence in which witnesses should be called. The idea was to base each witness interrogation on what had been established from interviewing prior witnesses, working slowly from cooperative witnesses, to non-cooperative witnesses, to actual assassins, and on to higher level CIA people.

Higher level CIA people, such as E. Howard Hunt and Richard Helms, would then be faced with accusers.

With no subpoena power and no funds, Sprague and Tannenbaum could do nothing and, indeed, did nothing up to the day they were forced to resign. Although he did have both subpoena power and money, by early 1978 Blakey had not called these CIA witnesses.

Richard E. Sprague initiated a series of letter exchanges with Blakey and Congressman Stokes, reminding them of these witnesses and the importance of their testimony. Investigator Richard Russell had obtained an agreement from a specific CIA operative to meet with the committee, but no contact had been made up to April 5, 1978, the date of Richard E. Sprague's first letter to Congressman Stokes on this subject. Russell was the only person connected to the committee who knew the location of this agent. In the April 5 letter, a recommendation was given to Stokes that the committee contact the agent through Russell, and contact the other witnesses on the original list.

Russell told FREEDOM that Congressman Stokes did telephone him once to arrange for one agent to be interviewed by the committee. Nothing more was heard from the congressman or anyone else from the committee, however, so Russell let the matter drop.

Congressman Stokes wrote on May 15, 1978, that the matter of this agent had been referred to Blakey for follow-up. There is no evidence, however, that Blakey ever attempted contact either by telephone or by letter.

The names of the witnesses in the memo were:

Cooperative witnesses: Louis Ivon (Jim Garrison's chief investigator), Richard Case Nagele, Harry Dean, James Hosty, Carver Gaten, Warren du Bruys, Regis Kennedy, Victor Marchetti, Gordon Novel, Manuel Garcia Gonzalez, Harry Williams, Jim Garrison, George de Mohrenschildt, Charles Sensenay, Mary Hope and Jim Hicks, and the rest.

Non-cooperative witnesses or assassins or planners: Ronald Augustinovich, Guy Gabaldin, the "tramp" named Raoul, William Seymour, Emilio Santana, Jack Lawrence, Jim Braden, Sergio Arcacha Smith, Fred Lee Crisman, William Sullivan, Carlos Prio Socarras, Rolando Masferrer, Major L.M. Bloomfield, E. Howard Hunt and Richard Helms.

By September 1978, when the public hearings began, there was still no indication that Blakey was going to call the CIA witnesses. Nagele was standing by but had not been contacted. The published, intended witness list did not contain any of these CIA names. Richard E. Sprague wrote to Congressman Stokes on September 22, 1978, expressing dissatisfaction with the committee's failure to call the CIA witnesses. The congressman sent back a letter dated October 10, 1978, in which he avoided the issue by stating only "that the committee will make every effort to tell the whole story to the American people."

Due to the committee's failure to call the most important witnesses, its report did not even come close to telling the whole story. The report did not even mention these witnesses, or any of the evidence exposed earlier by the independent Committee to Investigate

Assassinations or by Jim Garrison.

Richard E. Sonrague responded to Congressman Stokes' October 10 letter with two more letters, dated October 30, 1978, and November 24, 1978.

The congressman finally answered them on December 4, 1978, with another letter which again avoided the issue. He said the committee could not reveal the procedure of the investigation or the names of those persons who would be called to testify before the committee. This implied the committee was planning to call more witnesses in December 1978. The committee itself, however, ended on January 1, 1979. The CIA witnesses were neither called nor mentioned right up to the very end, and the committee's final report was silent about them.

The main effort of the CIA during the HSCA investigation was apparently to keep CIA involvement in the JFK assassination covered up. Another major objective, however, was goal number 8 on the list given above -- to create a new investigative environment in which the purpose would be to confirm all of the findings of the Warren Commission and divert attention away from the who-did-it-and-why approach.

Researchers who concentrated on attacking the Warren Commission's Dealey Plaza or Tippitt shooting findings had created a big problem. If Oswald had fired no shots, then he must have been framed. If Oswald was framed, the evidence against him was planted, and a very well planned conspiracy was at work. This line of reasoning would point to the involvement of an intelligence agency.

Apparently, the new chief counsel set out from the beginning to create an investigative environment and image that appeared to be based on a highly scientific, objective study of the Dealey Plaza evidence. The overall objective of this approach was to prove "scientifically" that the Warren Commission was right, and that Lee Harvey Oswald fired all of the shots that struck John Kennedy, Governor Connally and policeman J.D. Tippitt.

That required scientific proof of the "Magic Bullet" theory, among other things. Blakey provided just that. Right up to the moment when the acoustical evidence on the Dallas police tape reared its ugly head, only one month from the end of the life of the committee, Blakey managed to control and apparently manipulate the Dealey Plaza evidence to back up the Warren Commission completely. One of his methods was to split up the scientific work into subcommittees or panels of advisers, and various staff groups, and keep all of them from communicating with each other.

Thus, even though the medical panel gave testimony showing an upward trajectory of the single bullet, the trajectory panel turned it into a downward trajectory.

The photographic panel was so isolated it never did see the most important evidence of the sixth floor window, inside or outside. Moreover, it was only provided with a limited amount of the material available, and hence it did not explore important photographic

evidence of the conspiracy.

There are numerous examples to show how Blakey managed to pull off what appears in retrospect to have been a magic show -- on public television, no less. One important result of the drastic change of investigative environment (compared to that existing under the earlier chief counsel, Richard A. Sprague) was to draw the attention of the public during the hearings away from the evidence and the witnesses that pointed to the real assassins, and away from the fact that Oswald was framed and did not fire any shots. It thus provided an additional shield for the CIA and, in effect, completed the cover-up.

In his November 1980 article in [italic] The Washingtonian [end italic], former HSCA investigator Gaeton Fonzi stated, "So after all these years and all those spent resources -- after the last investigation -- what the Kennedy assassination still needs is an investigation guided simply, unwaveringly by the priority of truth."

In the same article, Fonzi was sharply critical of chief counsel Robert Blakey: "His allegiance is to the standing institutions of government. Again and again, he emphasized the restraints inherent in a congressional probe. He never considered a higher mandate. He never considered the Kennedy assassination an extraordinary event or a possible manifestation of internal corruption within the institutions he was so bent on protecting. He never considered using his position to demonstrate a loyalty to principles higher than those institutions. He never considered his mandate to conduct a 'full and complete' investigation as coming from the American people."

Former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison reinforced Fonzi's thoughts. Garrison told FREEDOM that "The whole investigation turned out to be a fraud. It was a solid cover-up as soon as Blakey got in there. Every time they came up with anything good, it was blunted or turned aside by Blakey."

Garrison concluded, "The report itself was pages and pages of garbage."

When FREEDOM contacted the Central Intelligence Agency in Langley, Virginia, for comment, Kathryn Riedel of the agency's public affairs office denied that the CIA exercised any control over the HSCA, asserting that the CIA "always cooperates fully with congressional oversight committees and through them, with other committees, too."

Congressman Louis Stokes was out of the office when FREEDOM called. His press secretary, Michele Tuck, took FREEDOM's questions, but our call was not returned by the congressman.

Robert Blakey was out of his office and FREEDOM has been unable to reach him for comment.

With the murders of key witnesses and the apparently illegal nondisclosure agreement silencing the HSCA staff, committee members, and consultants, the prospect of the American public ever learning the truth about the assassination of John F. Kennedy appears dismal.

The CIA and its powerful friends effectively controlled all three branches of government when the chios were down, and have had no problems controlling the news media or the independent researchers.

A full investigation of all facts and circumstances surrounding the assassination of John F. Kennedy has yet to be done. While mountains of evidence point to the existence of a high-level conspiracy, it appears that those same interests have the power to thwart any serious attempt to uncover proof of the plot.

Intelligence expert L. Fletcher Prouty has stated that the simplest and most effective action to be taken is what should have been done more than 22 years ago -- follow standard criminal procedures under Texas state law, winnow through the mounds of evidence, and solve the crime.

Colonel Prouty has pointed out that no person has yet been convicted for the murder of President Kennedy. In any normal murder case, such a lack of interest on the part of the authorities in finding the person or persons guilty of the crime would never be tolerated -- why accept it in the case of a president?

[ITALIC NOTE]

Anyone who feels that action should be taken to expose all of the facts of the John F. Kennedy murder case has a number of options available to him. These include writing to senators and congressmen, writing to officials in the Texas state government, and writing to local or national news media to demand that this case be reopened and the actual murderers brought to trial.

Further information is also available on the subject for those interested in obtaining a better understanding of the basic facts of the case. Such books as Sylvia Meagher's [italic] Accessories After the Fact [end italic], Jim Garrison's [italic] A Heritage of Stone [end italic], David S. Lifton's [italic] Best Evidence [end italic] and Mark Lane's [italic] Rush to Judgment [end italic] are recommended.

10/1970

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA

Re: (1) BANISTER
(2) LO "Escort"

DECEMBER 29, 1966

STATEMENT OF: JOSEPH A. OSTER, WM, age 38
RESIDING AT: 809 Audubon
TELEPHONE NO. 525-4205

S T A T E M E N T

In about 1956, Guy Banister and I went in business together in the private investigating firm known as Guy Banister and Associates, Inc. At that time, we were in the Balter Building on St. Charles Street in New Orleans. During the course of time I was in business with Banister, I met Jack Martin and others.

Subsequently, I left Banister and formed my own corporation in 1958. It was known as Southern Research Company, Inc. now Joseph A. Oster and Associates, Inc.

During the time I was in business with Banister, I had occasion to visit his home on Argonne Blvd. At that time, Banister had to my knowledge a number of rifles and also a 357 Magnum. I can vaguely remember that he had a .30 caliber bolt action rifle also a shotgun, also an over and under. I don't know what caliber. The .30 caliber bolt action had a telescopic sight. I know Banister carried a 357 magnum with gold initials (I think the initials were WGB). What happened to these guns, I don't know.

During the course of my friendship with Banister, from the middle of 62 to the end of '63, I met Joe Newbrough, Bill Ninski, Delphene Roberts, Jack Martin, and I was introduced

to Dave Ferrie and two Cuban exiles. I don't remember their names. One I know was employed in the Audubon Building for an engineering firm on the 5th floor. He was tall, thin, dark hair, and I vaguely remember he was a draftsman or some kind of engineer. He was approximately 30 to 32 years old. At the time I met them, they were driving an old Ford. The other Cuban was short, stocky, moustache and appeared to be highly educated. He was about 45 years old. When Banister introduced me to them, he told me they were Cuban exiles and had been run out of Cuba by Castro. He also told me they were the heads of some kind of exile movement here in New Orleans, and they were trying to get some kind of program started.

I remember one time Banister was telling me about some automobile parts and heavy equipment being sent to Cuba in violation of a State Department ban against the export of equipment to Cuba. He was investigating it for somebody. He told me it was in violation of the State Department's ban and he left me with the impression it was jeeps, and sugar refinery equipment. For some reason I remember the name Dibert, Bancroft, and Roth at Tulane and South Jefferson Davis. This comes in somewhere, I don't remember exactly where. He told me he had pictures of this stuff and mentioned the name of the wharf where it was. He also told me he could take me and show me the equipment that was going to Cuba. I remember he told me that he had pictures of this equipment but I don't remember if he told me Newbrough did take them or was going to take them. He called and asked me about a camera, but I didn't have the kind he wanted. So, the next time I saw him, Newbrough was in the office along with Martin, Dave Ferrie, and Dave Lewis. Delphene Roberts was the secretary. Bill Ninski was in the other room. This was on

Lafayette Street. We went around to the restaurant and Newbrough told me he had taken some pictures for Banister. What they were, I don't know. I think Newbrough or Martin mentioned jeeps to me.

Subsequently, I ran into one of the Cubans I was introduced to in Banister's Office in my own office building and I would see him coming in and out of the elevator, and I asked him if he had seen Banister and he said, "No, I'm not fooling with that anymore." I haven't seen this Cuban for about four months now. This particular unknown Cuban was watching Oswald pass out these pamphlets in front of Maison Blanche, Kress, and the Audubon Building.

I remember - Anna Birdglass was also in and out of Banister's Office during this same period.

(sic)
check
photo of
possible
"escort"

DOCUMENTARY FOOTAGE -- US MARINES arriving in full force on the beaches of Danang, March 8, 1965 ... as another era begins and our movie ends.

OVER A BLACK SCREEN WE READ:

- In 1975, VICTOR MARCHETTI, former executive assistant to the CIA's deputy director, stated that during high-level CIA meetings during the trial of 1969, CIA director RICHARD HELMS disclosed that CLAY SHAW and DAVID FERRIE had worked for the Agency, and that Mr. Helms was concerned over the fate of Shaw.

- In 1979, RICHARD HELMS, director of covert operations in 1963, admitted under oath that CLAY SHAW had Agency connections.

- It is now known that in 1963, U.S. military intelligence controlled more agents than the CIA and had almost as much money to spend. It surfaced in the 1970's that the Army had long been conducting surveillance and keeping files on thousands of private citizens in the name of national security. The prime targets were dissidents, left-winger's of the kind Oswald appeared to be.

- CLAY SHAW died in 1974 of supposed lung cancer. No autopsy was allowed.

- WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Assistant Director of the FBI, who handled much of the Kennedy and King investigations, died in a shooting accident in 1978, shortly before testifying to the house assassinations committee.

- GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILD was found shot dead in 1977, shortly before testifying to the HAC.

- SAM GIANCANA and JOHNNY ROSELLI were both murdered before testifying to HAC.

- In November, 1969 JIM GARRISON was re-elected to a third term as District Attorney of Orleans Parish. In June of 1971, he was arrested by Federal Agents on charges of allowing payoffs on pinball gambling by organized crime. In September of 1973, after defending himself in Federal Court, he was quickly found not guilty of charges that appear to have been framed against him. Less than six weeks later, he was narrowly defeated on a fourth bid as District Attorney. In 1978, he was elected Judge of the Louisiana State Court of Appeal in New Orleans. He was re-elected in 1988. To this date, he has brought the only public prosecution in the Kennedy killing.

- ELIZABETH, his wife, left him in 1978. Garrison remarried and divorced. He now lives in the same house he lived in with Elizabeth, who lives a block away. Their six children are grown.

- VIETNAM: 59,000 American lives, \$220 billion spent, 10 million Americans air-lifted there by commercial aircraft, more than 5,000 helicopters lost, 6 1/2 million tons of bombs dropped, and no possibility of victory.

DEDICATED TO THE YOUNG, IN WHOSE SPIRIT THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH MARCHES ON.

THE END

No matter what my
OTs do with me!
D.J. 12/12/90
When do we start
shooting?

ROUGH
DATE
JAO
REPORT to J.G.
from Duffy +
from + Nameless

On March 9, 1967 PRENTIES M. DAVIS, JR., serial number RA6925060 who is retired

3
Private investigator
on DEAN ANDREWS

R : DEAN ANDREWS

CLAY SHAW
(as "Clay Bertrand")

from the United States Army on an TDRL and whose identification card shows that he was born on October 15, 1920 and that he is 195 lbs. and stands 5'8" tall and has brown hair and brown eyes, was interviewed.

DAVIS was interviewed and he advised that he retired temporarily from the ~~United States~~ United States Army in 1960. He stated that he went to work for DEAN ANDREWS in 1961 when ANDREWS had his office in the Maison Blanche Building. ~~United States~~

He stated that his duties for DEAN ANDREWS was "sort of bull dogging". He stated that he investigated automobile accidents, criminal investigations, and traced down ~~GENEALOGY~~. He stated that he did all types of investigating for ~~MM~~ ANDREWS. He stated further that ~~MM~~ EVE SPRINGER who resides on Henry Clay Avenue was the secretary at the time that he ~~was~~ became employed with ANDREWS.

DAVIS stated ~~in~~ when questioned about the identities of homo-sexuals that ~~N~~ ANDREWS ~~represented~~ advised that " ~~MM~~ he could say that he did conduct an investigation on homo-~~MM~~ sexuals for ANDREWS but at this time he will say no."

He stated further that you would have to know ANDREWS and realize that DEAN ANDREWS ran a sort of DAVID ~~RUMBLE~~ ^{RUMBLE} operation that his clients were mostly persons who were either homo-sexuals, ~~PIMP~~, prostitutes, or huslers from Bourbon Street.

DAVIS stated that he saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD in DEAN ANDREWS office in the Maison Blanche Building. He stated that OSWALD was in company with four or five other ~~immorality~~ individuals and that two or three of these individuals were of Cuban or ~~Mexican~~ extraction. He stated that OSWALD was merely one of the ~~MM~~ group of characters that came in together. He stated that he did not know any of the other persons. DAVIS stated ~~MM~~ that shortly thereafter DEAN ANDREWS asked him, DAVIS, about ~~in~~ procedures in handling a court (marshall) as he would know because he ~~was~~ was retired as a First Sgt. of the United States Army. He stated that ANDREWS wanted to correct a dishonorable discharge for OSWALD.

DAVIS further stated that DEAN ANDREWS had so many homo-sexuals, prostitutes, ~~in~~ coming into the office that it was hard to keep track of them. He stated "you have to remember ANDREWS was making his living off ~~in~~ these people."

BETRAND

When w questioned if he knew CLAY BURTRAN, DAVIS said stated no. He stated that he had heard the name CLAY *BETRAND*. When asked specifically if he knew EMM CLAY *BURTRAN* as CLAY SHAW, he became nervous and stated that he did not. When asked if he had seen CLAY *BURTRAN* he stated that he did not remember if he did or did not see him.

BETRAND

He stated that the name CLAY *BURTRAN* is very familiar to him. He stated that mm shortly before OSWALD's death while BEAN ANDREWS was at the Hotel Due, he DAVIS, had entered DEAN ANDREWS' room and ANDREWS had told him that he, DAVIS, may be going to Dallas. According to DAVIS, ANDREWS mm was on the telephone talking to EVE SPRINGER, his secretary and instructed her to get some mm file for him.

MM DAVIS stated that ANDREWS was under some kind of sedation at the time he was in the hospital. He also advised that he has been mm giving this CLAY BURTRAN a lot of thought and that he was wondering if EM DEAN could have meant something like "ROBERT TRAHAN or EMM BERT TRAHAN." However, when asked specifically if he had ever heard mm the name of CLAY BURTRAN, he advised that the name is very familiar to him.

DAVIS stated that when ANDREWS is got back from the hospital, he found that some one had broken into his office and had gone mm through his files, however, nothing of value was taken. He stated that he believes that ANDREWS opened a file on the OSWALD case however, he does not know the file number or if the file is available. He stated that the secretary only knew about 20% of what DEAN was doing.

He stated that he does not believe that he would remember any of the homo-sexuals that went to ANDREWS's office. (At this time he was very mm evasive when it came to identify persons that w he mm worked cases on while he was associated with ANDREWS). DAVIS stated you have to remember I was doing work for ANDREWS who represented these people. He was asked specifically if he had ever accompanied ANDREWS to any place in the French Quarter. DAVIS stated that he had gone with mm ANDREWS to have a bunch of contracts signed up by a number of musicians. He stated that he believes that DEAN represented all mm mm the musicians on Bourdon Street and that he mm remembers going to a place he believes is the Dixie Land Hall which he believes is located across from a new hotel in the Quarter. He

stated that he believes DEAN ANDREWS had incorporated the Dixie
had some connection with this. He stated that DEAN had very
Quarters and that he also remembered ~~mmmm~~ going to a Go-Go ~~gogo~~
with ANDREWS.

He stated that you could ~~h~~ always find ANDREWS at the ~~the~~
was on a ~~BBM~~ jazz kick."

PRENTIES DAVIS stated that he saw OSWALD around the ~~the~~
~~mmmm~~ trouble at the Trade Mart. He stated that he believes ~~that~~
was arrested and charged in Municipal Court. He stated that ~~DEAN~~
OSWALD in ~~the~~ Municipal Court, but ANDREWS did give OSWALD some ~~some~~
regarding the ~~mmmm~~ charges pending against him, ~~mm~~ OSWALD
~~BURTRAN~~ not know if ~~BURTRAN~~ came to the office or not concerning the ~~the~~
He again advised when specifically asked ~~in~~ if ~~BURTRAN~~ and ~~the~~
that he did not know. He was ~~mm~~ evasive in his answers to ~~the~~

When questioned specifically about his visit to ~~ANDREW~~
again stated that he went to the hospital ~~in~~ right after ~~DEAN~~
mmmm the ~~mm~~ telephone call from BURTRAN regarding ~~re~~
DAVIS stated that it was at this time that ~~ANDREWS~~ told him
to Dallas. He began telling DAVIS that they ~~m~~ might be ~~re~~

DAVIS stated that it was ~~mm~~ at this time also that ~~the~~
and EVE SPRINGER and ~~in~~ it was at this time that he, ~~ANDREWS~~
to get some file from his office.

DAVIS appeared to be ~~slightly~~ greatly nervous and
regarding any files that ANDREWS might have regarding homo

DAVIS Also stated that one or two of the ~~the~~ ~~files~~
WERE Cubans. He stated that there were five or six ~~ags~~
He stated that he could ~~h~~ not find a record of OSWALD's ~~v~~

When questioned specifically about the name of the ~~the~~
evasive and he stated that he did not remember, however, ~~he~~
which was located ~~in~~ around the corner from Bourbon Street ~~the~~
stated that he was present at ~~them~~ the time ANDREWS calle

about a file, however, DAVIS was evasive in answering questions regarding the file and stated that he did not remember.

DAVIS also advised that he does appear in the Warren Commission report. He states that he appears in the Warren Commission report under the name of PRESTON DAVIS. *

DAVIS identified EVE SPRINGER as "an mm old maid who lives on Henry Clay Avenue." He stated that she could possibly be of assistance, He stated that the break in into ANDREWS office was discovered evidently by EVE SPRINGER and that it occurred on a Saturday.

He advised advised also that they made no police report regarding this break in.

LEADS;

Ascertain if ANDREWS received any telephone calls to the Hotel Due switchboard. Ascertain from Davis if possible the identity of homo-sexuals (Davis should know the identities of these persons as he is a mm trained investigator).

Davis was interviewed and became very scared by SGT. TOM MM DUFFEY and CAPT. CLANCY Nhuarec. As DAVIS was leaving the office he was advised by the writer that if he could possibly furnish the names and identities of these various mm individuals, it would be of great assistance and that the writer would put him to work mm for a couple of days trying to mm run down the identities of these various homo-sexuals.

DAVIS stated that he would call the writer on March 10, 1967. (Not done).

(* per for the course. Ferrie is listed
in the W/C index as "FARRIE") JZ

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY PARISH OF ORLEANS
RACKETS DIVISION

KP 200372 A

CHECK LIST FOR CLOSING FILES

Closed by _____

1. Closed to All Defendants. ()
2. Closed in General Docket Book (Clerk's Office) . ()
3. Index Card Closed. () Date _____

(12)

Notes on Making 12 a stronger chapter

⑤ Broader, more appropriate title as Conspiracy (under The Reluctant Investigation — or. Festinat, etc - an opening section).

⑥ Para. are another straight JFK quote ...

President Kennedy instructed Secretary McNamara to inform the world that he would be with them ~~tomorrow~~ from Viet Nam by 1965. "Don't tell them," he said, "that we've got all of the planes and helicopters, too."

THE (ANATOMY) OF CONSPIRACY

The Reluctant Investigation

① Introducing Conspiracy

② Parliamentary "clerks" of
L.O = members of my ORGANIZED
Conspiracy.

③ The Stamps for file book in the
Court records in one of the
earliest issues of Conspiracy
CLUB MEMBERSHIP at CLOUD MINE
(Cloud Mine)

④ The Right (The Cossacks, who conspired with the
British stationers)

⑤ Result of the whole
of the American people

Director of Parliamentary = (Allied)
nearly

(a) The Magic Bullet

Ir. The Devil's Hot JR met
at Bordland

use
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so much
laban-
with her
con the-
ets on

king at
I be seen
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of Picayune

RING.
GLE



GLE

other
offer at
family
handling.
LTERS-
EVERY

TD.
3404

ong restrictions on bridge openings will remain in force between 6:45 a.m. and 8:15 a.m. But new afternoon restrictions will now be in place between 4:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. The previous two-hour afternoon restriction ran from 3:45 p.m. to 5:45 p.m.

The Florida Avenue bridge can open once for shipping between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m. and once between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. Each opening is limited to 10 minutes.

cashier at Meraux Convenience Store, 3124 E. Judge Perez Drive, at 8:30 p.m. and demanded money, Sheriff's Office spokeswoman Peggy Poche said.

House fire kills retiree

CHARLESTON, Miss. (AP) — William Daniel Worsham, 81, a retired construction worker, died in a house fire in Tallahatchie County, authorities said.

EYE RED, SWOLLEN OR CRUSTING?

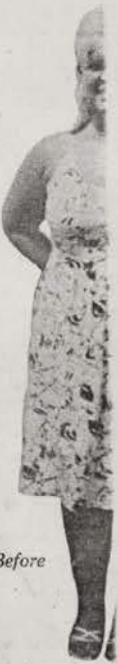
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The Ultimate Cover-Up

The CIA and the Killing of

John F. Kennedy

Part II

X
By Richard E. Sprague, Thomas G. Whittle and Kay Skinner

"I'm afraid we were misled. All the [Warren Commission] critics, myself included, were misled very early. I see that now. We spent too much time and effort analyzing the details of the assassination when all the time it was obvious, it was blatantly obvious, that it was a conspiracy.

"The tyranny of power is here. We are controlled by multinational forces. I suggest to you, my friend, that the interests of those who killed Kennedy now transcend national boundaries and national priorities.

"We must not waste any more time micro-analyzing the evidence. That's exactly what they want us to do. They have kept us busy for so long."

Attorney Vincent Salandria
[italic] The Washingtonian [end italic]
November 1980

[italic]

In Part I of this series, FREEDOM reported on evidence that a conspiracy was responsible for the November 22, 1963, assassination of John F. Kennedy and proved the role of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in that conspiracy.

A large portion of that article examined the actions and behavior of Jack Ruby, the convicted killer of alleged assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, in light of extensive "mind control" activities of the CIA which were going on before and after the time of the assassination.

While the deaths of Ruby and Oswald made it easier to keep a lid on the massive conspiracy, it did not bring an end to the need for a cover-up.

In this article, FREEDOM looks at the extent of the effort which

has been necessary to maintain the cover-story scenario that Oswald, acting alone, killed President Kennedy and wounded Texas Governor John Connally.

As this article will show, the cover-up went so far as to subvert a committee empowered by the U.S. House of Representatives to investigate the John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King assassinations.

One of the authors of this article, Richard E. Sprague, worked as a consultant to that committee, the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA). In revealing the information contained in this article, Sprague made the decision to speak out despite the fact that he had signed the nondisclosure agreement which all HSCA staff, consultants and investigators were forced to sign. Sprague's decision to communicate this information was made out of his commitment to seeing the citizens of the United States provided with the truth.

Today, more than 22 years after the killing of President Kennedy, the American people have still not been given an adequate explanation for the events which occurred in Dallas' Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963. This article will shed light on the methods by which the truth has been so well concealed.

[end italic]

The final report of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, issued in 1979, concluded that a conspiracy "probably" existed in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The committee went on, however, to assert that whatever conspiracy there might have been was dominated not by any agency of the U.S. government, as evidence clearly showed, but by the mafia -- which supposedly used Lee Harvey Oswald and others to carry out the deed.

Viewed in light of the HSCA's 2 1/2-year, \$5.4 million investigation, the report was a betrayal of those who had entrusted the committee to fully investigate the murder of the much-loved president.

The committee's massive, 28-volume report had an effect similar to that of the 26-volume report of the Warren Commission -- it deceived the American people once again.

Anyone who has followed CIA activities since the assassination must ask the question, how was the cover-up maintained, even through a congressional investigation?

Moreover, how were things turned completely around from the committee's start in 1976 when U.S. Congressmen Henry Gonzalez and Thomas Downing -- with a team of top-notch lawyers and investigators -- were pursuing the truth behind the assassination, including the role of U.S. government agencies and officials?

How was it that this committee, established to discover the actual facts surrounding the killing, ended up contributing to the cover-up?

In examining the answers to these questions, it is first necessary to look at the circumstances related to the formation of the committee.

By the mid-1970s, substantial evidence of a conspiracy to kill the president had been uncovered, and public pressure was steadily mounting for a bona fide investigation.

In 1976, two congressmen who were convinced that a massive conspiracy was involved in the JFK assassination -- the previously mentioned Henry Gonzalez (of Texas) and Thomas Downing (of Virginia) -- introduced a bill in the House of Representatives which resulted in the formation of the HSCA and an investigation of the JFK and Martin Luther King assassinations.

Congressman Gonzalez believed there had been conspiracies in the assassinations of JFK, Martin Luther King and U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy, and in the attempted assassination of Alabama Governor George Wallace. He introduced a bill to have the House investigate all four shootings, any cover-ups, and any connections among them. Congressman Downing was primarily interested in the JFK case and his bill dealt only with that conspiracy.

Attorney Mark Lane, author of the explosive 1966 book on the inaccuracies, inconsistencies and falsehoods in the Warren report, *[italic] Rush to Judgment, [end italic]* and his numerous supporters around the country joined forces with Dr. King's widow, Coretta Scott King, and the Congressional Black Caucus to pressure House members and Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill to investigate both the assassinations of President Kennedy and Dr. King.

The result was a merging of the Gonzalez and Downing bills into a final HSCA bill which named these two assassinations as specific subjects to be probed.

In the fall of 1976, with Congressman Downing as chairman, the HSCA selected a tough, veteran prosecutor from the Philadelphia district attorney's office, Richard A. Sprague (no relation to the co-author of this article, Richard E. Sprague), to be the committee's chief counsel. At the time of his selection, Sprague had compiled an awesome record in Philadelphia of 69 homicide convictions out of 70 prosecutions.

Sprague hired a team of four seasoned attorneys and investigators from New York City who had learned the ins and outs of criminal investigations under that city's respected district attorney, Frank Hogan. The four men -- attorneys Robert Tannenbaum and Bob Lehner, and investigators Cliff Fenton and Ed Evans -- were independent of the CIA, the FBI, and any other agency the committee might investigate, and they knew their business.

Sprague's JFK team, headed by Tannenbaum and Fenton, was going after the real assassins and their bosses -- whether this led them to

the CIA, the FBI, or elsewhere.

Sprague made it clear to the HSCA that he would investigate CIA involvement, and subpoena CIA people, documents and other information, whether classified or not. He had also had meetings with several researchers, including the co-author of this article, Richard E. Sprague, and made it known that he was going to use the talent and knowledge of every reliable researcher on a consulting basis.

Sprague intended to follow up on all of the information and leads developed in the investigation by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. Sprague initiated an investigation of CIA activities, including information supplied to him by Richard E. Sprague*.

* Richard E. Sprague became an adviser to Richard A. Sprague as soon as the latter was appointed chief counsel to the HSCA.

Richard A. Sprague and Tannenbaum were aware of the CIA connections of individuals involved in the JFK assassination, and in the apparent involvement of CIA agents and operatives in the planning for the assassination that occurred in Mexico City, New Orleans and the Florida Keys.

In November 1976, in a meeting attended by the entire HSCA staff, Sprague and Tannenbaum revealed photographic evidence of alleged CIA agents and operatives in Dealey Plaza.

The two men were aware of assassination planning meetings held by CIA-connected people in Mexico City and elsewhere, and they knew the names of the higher level conspirators.

They had initiated searches for the gunmen and various support personnel in Dealey Plaza who had actually carried out the assassination. The names and identities of at least seven of these individuals were known, and photographs of these men were on hand.

Sprague and Tannenbaum were planning to interview at least six individuals allegedly connected with the assassination who were contract agents of the CIA.

Cliff Fenton had been appointed head of a team of investigators to follow up on the New Orleans portion of the conspiracy which had included several additional CIA agents and operatives. Fenton's team was set to contact people who had attended assassination planning meetings in New Orleans.

From the photographic evidence of the sixth floor window of Dallas' Texas School Book Depository -- as well as of the grassy knoll -- Sprague, Tannenbaum and most of the staff knew that Oswald had not fired any shots, that no shots came from the sixth floor window, and that there had, instead, been shots from the Dal-Tex Building and the

grassy knoll.

They knew the "Magic Bullet*" theory was not true, and knew there had been a well-planned crossfire in Dealey Plaza. They were not planning to spend a lot of time rehashing the Dealey Plaza evidence, however, except as it would lead to the real assassins.

* As described by intelligence expert Colonel L. Fletcher Prouty, the "Magic Bullet" scenario is as follows: "Forced to account for a series of unrelated events, the Warren Commission propounded the idea that the first shot fired in Dealey Plaza hit JFK, passed through the muscle of his upper back, exited from his lower throat, traveled a few feet in the air, changed course and entered Connally's back, plunged through his body, broke about five inches of one of his right rib bones, came out again and then slammed into Connally's right wrist, where it broke two more bones, exited again and then pierced his thigh, ending its strange journey embedded in his thigh bone.

"This thesis holds that the bullet would have had to have made a right and upward turn upon leaving JFK's throat, paused in midair for more than two seconds, made a left and steep downward turn as it entered Connally's back, made a right and upward turn as it left Connally's chest, passed through Connally's wrist in the direction backward from the way his wrist was facing, made another left and downward turn, then wound up in Connally's left thigh.

"Despite smashing its miraculous path through all of this bone and sinew, the 'Magic Bullet' was virtually undamaged."

Sorague's team had set up an investigation in Florida and the Florida Keys of the evidence and leads developed in 1967 by then New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison. Gaeton Fonzi, an investigator employed by the House committee, was in charge of that part of the research. At least nine individuals with alleged CIA connections were to be interrogated as part of this investigation.

Tannenbaum and his research team had seen the photo collection of Richard Billings from [italic] Life [end italic] magazine, which was, by 1976, deposited in the Georgetown University Library's JFK assassination collection. At least a half-dozen men that had been linked to the JFK assassination by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation were photographed with senior CIA officials in spring and early summer 1963, and these shots are part of the collection.

Early in 1977, Congressman Gonzalez, who was more supportive of a CIA conspiracy idea than Tom Downing, became chairman of the HSCA. Downing, who did not run for re-election in 1976, retired when his term expired. With Gonzalez and Sorague of the same mind, it appeared that Sorague and his team would finally bring to light the full scope of the

JFK assassination conspiracy and cover-up.

With Richard A. Sprague and his professionals having a great deal of evidence of the CIA's role in the assassination and cover-up, the agency and its friends faced a crisis. The CIA knew it had to accomplish several objectives in order to turn things around and perpetuate the American public's ignorance of the truth. Here is what had to be done:

1. Get rid of Richard A. Sprague.
2. Get rid of Congressman Henry Gonzalez.
3. Get rid of Sprague's key attorneys and investigators -- or keep them away from evidence regarding the CIA -- or keep them quiet.
4. Install another chief counsel to control the investigation.
5. Elect a new HSCA chairman who would "cooperate," or who could be misled.
6. Cut off all of Sprague's investigations of CIA people. Make sure none of the people were found, bury any testimony that had already been found, and eliminate CIA people who might talk.
7. Keep the committee members from knowing what was happening and segregate the investigation from them.
8. Create a new investigative environment in which the purpose would be to confirm all of the findings of the Warren Commission and divert attention away from the who-did-it-and-why approach.
9. Control the committee staff in such a way as to keep any of them from revealing what they already knew about CIA involvement.
10. Control the committee consultants in the same way.
11. Continue to manipulate the news media in such a way as to reinforce all of the above.
12. Continue to eliminate witnesses or assassins in emergency situations if necessary.

There is substantial evidence to show that the CIA accomplished all 12 of its objectives. Moreover, the techniques it used were generally more subtle and devious than any it had employed before.

The first step taken by the CIA was to use the media resources and members of Congress that it controlled, along with two agents planted on the staff of Congressman Gonzalez, to get rid of both that congressman and Richard A. Sprague.

In taking this step, it used the old Roman approach of divide and conquer. It made the congressman and his closest staff assistant, Gail Beagle, believe something that was totally false: that Sprague was a

CIA agent and that Gonzalez must get rid of him.

It also made Gonzalez believe that some of his other associates, both in the HSCA and outside, were CIA agents.

At the same time, it used the news media to attack Sprague mercilessly.

Gonzalez eventually tried to fire Sprague, was overruled by the committee, and then resigned from the committee in March 1977.

Sprague resigned later that month after it became obvious that CIA-influenced members of the Finance and Rules committees of the House, along with other agency allies in the House, were going to kill the committee unless he resigned.

The next steps were to install a chief counsel favorable to the CIA and to get a chairman elected who could be tricked or coerced into appointing such a counsel. Louis Stokes was the choice for chairman. He was, and undoubtedly still is, a good and honest man. But he was apparently bamboozled by what the CIA did and is still doing.

The selection of a CIA friend as chief counsel had to be done in an extremely subtle manner. It could not be obvious to anyone that he was favorably disposed to the CIA. Congressman Stokes and the other committee members had to be fooled into believing [italic] they [end italic] had made the choice, and had picked a good man. Professor Robert Blakey, who apparently was a scientifically oriented, academic person, with a history of work against organized crime, was an excellent choice.

Goals 4 and 5 having been achieved, the other goals -- 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 -- were then accomplished rapidly and efficiently.

To achieve goal 3, Bob Tannenbaum, Bob Lenner, and Donovan Gay -- three loyal Sprague supporters -- were fired or forced to resign within the first few months after Robert Blakey arrived in July 1977.

The most important weapon used to pursue goals 9 and 10 was instituted within one week after Blakey started as chief counsel. It is by far the most subtle and far-reaching technique used by the CIA to date. It is called the "Nondisclosure Agreement" and it was signed by all members of the committee, all staff members including Blakey, all consultants to the committee, and several independent researchers who met with Blakey in 1977. Signing the agreement was a condition for continued employment on the committee staff or for continuing consulting on a contract basis. The choice was: sign or get out.

Richard E. Sprague, co-author of this article, signed the agreement in July 1977, without realizing its implications, in order to continue as a consultant. His consulting help was never sought after that, however, and the obvious objective was to silence a consultant and not use his services.

The nondisclosure agreement had several noteworthy aspects. First,

it bound the signer, if a consultant, to never reveal that he was working for the committee. Second, it prevented the signer from ever revealing to anyone -- in perpetuity -- any information he had learned about the committee's work as a result of working for the committee. Third, it gave the committee and the House of Representatives, after the committee terminated, the power to take legal action against the signer, in a court named by the committee or the House, in case the committee believed the signer had violated the agreement. Fourth, the signer agreed to pay the court costs for such a suit in the event he lost the suit.

These four parts were enough to scare most researchers or staff members who signed it into silence forever about what they learned. The agreement was insidious in that the signer was, in effect, forfeiting his rights. Lawyers who have seen the agreement, including Richard A. Sprague, have expressed the opinion that it is an illegal agreement which violated several constitutional amendments.

Whether it was illegal or not, most staff members and all consultants who signed it have remained silent, even after six years beyond the life of the committee. There are only two exceptions, the co-author of this article and Gaston Fonzi, who published a lengthy article about the HSCA cover-up in [italic] The Washingtonian [end italic] magazine in November 1980. The most insidious parts of the agreement, however, were three paragraphs which give the CIA virtual control over what the committee could and could not do with so-called "classified" information. The director of the CIA was given authority to determine, in effect, what information should remain classified and therefore unavailable to nearly everyone.

The signers of the agreement -- and this included all of the congressmen who were members of the committee -- agreed not to reveal or discuss any information that the CIA decided they should not discuss.

The chairman of the committee supposedly had the final say on what information was included, but in practice, even an intelligent and gutsy chairman would not be likely to override the CIA. Louis Stokes did not attempt any decisions which could have put him at odds with the agency.

In fact, under the protective clauses of the nondisclosure agreement, the CIA did not have to do very much. Blakey kept nearly all of the CIA's sensitive information, evidence, and witnesses away from the committee members -- that was all that was necessary. Congressman Stokes, for his part, never knew what he should have argued about with the CIA director.

The nondisclosure agreement clearly shows who controlled the House Select Committee on Assassinations from July 1977 forward: the CIA.

In a letter dated February 10, 1978, co-author Sprague attempted to point out to Congressman Stokes the type of control the agreement gave the CIA over the HSCA. Congressman Stokes replied in a March 16, 1978, letter that he retained ultimate authority and was not bound by the opinion of the director of central intelligence. The congressman

claimed that paragraphs 12 and 14 of the nondisclosure agreement, which extended the agreement in perpetuity and gave the government the right to file a civil suit in which the signer would pay all costs, were legal.

An examination of some specific examples will serve to illustrate how well the CIA techniques worked to close down the HSCA investigation -- and to keep a lid on the assassination conspiracy to this day.

As mentioned earlier, when Blakey arrived, an investigative team, headed by Cliff Fenton and reporting to Bob Tannenbaum, had already been hard at work tracking down leads to the CIA conspirators generated by Jim Garrison's investigation in New Orleans. This team eventually had four professional investigators, and their work led them to believe that CIA agents and operatives in New Orleans had been involved in a large conspiracy to assassinate JFK.

The Fenton team was in the process of locating witnesses and other evidence of assassination planning meetings held in New Orleans, Mexico City and Dallas. In fact, the Fenton team reportedly found a CIA man who attended those meetings and who was willing to testify before the committee.

Fenton's team discovered other facts regarding how the CIA people planned and carried out the assassination. Their report about the conspiracy was solid and convincing. The CIA, however, through the actions of the committee's new chief counsel, buried the Fenton report. Committee members were not told about the Fenton team's findings. The evidence was not included in the HSCA report, nor was it even referred to in its many volumes. The numerous witnesses in New Orleans -- including the CIA man at the meetings -- were never called to testify. Fenton and the other three members of his team, having signed the nondisclosure agreement, were legally sworn to secrecy, or at least so they thought. To this day, they refuse to discuss anything regarding the case with anybody. While there may also have been threats of physical violence against them, there is no way to determine this.

However, Fenton and the others were well aware of the witnesses that had been "eliminated" just before they were about to testify before the HSCA. These included William Sullivan, the deputy FBI director who headed Division V, the domestic intelligence division; George de Morenschilic, a CIA contact for Oswald in Dallas; John Roselli, a Mafia man involved in CIA plots to assassinate Castro; Regis Kennedy, an FBI agent who knew a lot about Clay Shaw, alias Clay Bertrand, in New Orleans and who was one of Lee Harvey Oswald's FBI contacts; Rolando Masterrer, an anti-Castro Cuban murdered in Miami; and Carlos Prio Socarras, a former Cuban premier killed in his garage in Miami.

With the knowledge of these deaths, Fenton and his team would not have required any more than a gentle hint to keep quiet.

One individual who appeared in seven photos taken in Dealey Plaza was one of the most significant CIA individuals involved in the JFK assassination. This person, who appeared as a tramp in the photographs, was found by assassination researcher and former FBI agent William

Turner to have been in the Florida Keys working with CIA-sponsored anti-Castro groups. Richard A. Sprague and Bob Tannenbaum knew about his role, and intended to go after him. They were aware of evidence that this "tramp," known as Raoul, may have fired the fatal head shot from the grassy knoll.

Richard A. Sprague and Tannenbaum had assigned a team of investigators to follow a lead to Raoul provided by Richard E. Sprague in early 1977. Unfortunately, the CIA managed to keep both the subpoena power and the funds away from the committee until after it had forced the resignations of Gonzalez, Sprague and Tannenbaum. The power and funds were restored after Congressman Stokes was elected and after Blakey was installed as chief counsel.

The investigative team continued its work, however, and it did search for and find Raoul. Blakey and the CIA suppressed that fact, and suppressed anything the committee might have learned from this alleged assassin. He is not mentioned in the report and was not called as a witness. [The source of the above information is not revealed in this article because of the potential danger it might pose to other staff people who may have violated the nondisclosure agreement.]

After the Garrison investigation, research conducted by Richard E. Sprague and other members of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations between 1967 and 1973 turned up several witnesses who were willing to talk privately about the CIA assassination team that murdered JFK. Two persons interviewed had been CIA contacts for Lee Harvey Oswald; both of these men knew about meetings held to plot the assassination.

One former CIA operative described how a CIA contract agent who had attended those meetings had been pretending to be Oswald on many occasions. Another CIA operative knew how the CIA had covered up the truth about the assassination and how it went to extreme lengths to derail Jim Garrison's investigation.

Investigator Richard Russell and Richard E. Sprague tracked down these two CIA operatives, and two more, prior to the arrival of Robert Blakey at the HSCA. Russell interviewed them and knew they would be willing to talk, given protection and some form of immunity.

Richard E. Sprague presented their names and details of their involvement to Richard A. Sprague, Congressmen Henry Gonzalez and Louis Stokes, and Robert Tannenbaum in the fall of 1976. This was done as part of the co-author's consulting assignment for the HSCA. The names were in a memorandum to Sprague, which outlined the overall JFK conspiracy and the CIA's role, along with a recommendation of the sequence in which witnesses should be called. The idea was to base each witness interrogation on what had been established from interviewing prior witnesses, working slowly from cooperative witnesses, to non-cooperative witnesses, to actual assassins, and on to higher level CIA people.

Higher level CIA people, such as E. Howard Hunt and Richard Helms, would then be faced with accusers.

With no subpoena power and no funds, Sprague and Tannenbaum could do nothing and, indeed, did nothing up to the day they were forced to resign. Although he did have both subpoena power and money, by early 1978 Blakey had not called these CIA witnesses.

Richard E. Sprague initiated a series of letter exchanges with Blakey and Congressman Stokes, reminding them of these witnesses and the importance of their testimony. Investigator Richard Russell had obtained an agreement from a specific CIA operative to meet with the committee, but no contact had been made up to April 5, 1978, the date of Richard E. Sprague's first letter to Congressman Stokes on this subject. Russell was the only person connected to the committee who knew the location of this agent. In the April 5 letter, a recommendation was given to Stokes that the committee contact the agent through Russell, and contact the other witnesses on the original list.

Russell told FREEDOM that Congressman Stokes did telephone him once to arrange for one agent to be interviewed by the committee. Nothing more was heard from the congressman or anyone else from the committee, however, so Russell let the matter drop.

Congressman Stokes wrote on May 15, 1978, that the matter of this agent had been referred to Blakey for follow-up. There is no evidence, however, that Blakey ever attempted contact either by telephone or by letter.

The names of the witnesses in the memo were:

Cooperative witnesses: Louis Ivon (Jim Garrison's chief investigator), Richard Case Nagele, Harry Dean, James Hosty, Carver Gaten, Warren du Bruys, Regis Kennedy, Victor Marchetti, Gordon Novel, Manuel Garcia Gonzalez, Harry Williams, Jim Garrison, George de Mohrenschildt, Charles Sensenay, Mary Hope and Jim Hicks, and the rest.

Non-cooperative witnesses or assassins or planners: Ronald Augustinovich, Guy Gabaldin, the "tramp" named Raoul, William Seymour, Emilio Santana, Jack Lawrence, Jim Braden, Sergio Arcacha Smith, Fred Lee Crisman, William Sullivan, Carlos Prio Socarras, Rolando Masferrer, Major L.M. Bloomfield, E. Howard Hunt and Richard Helms.

By September 1978, when the public hearings began, there was still no indication that Blakey was going to call the CIA witnesses. Nagele was standing by but had not been contacted. The published, intended witness list did not contain any of these CIA names. Richard E. Sprague wrote to Congressman Stokes on September 22, 1978, expressing dissatisfaction with the committee's failure to call the CIA witnesses. The congressman sent back a letter dated October 10, 1978, in which he avoided the issue by stating only "that the committee will make every effort to tell the whole story to the American people."

Due to the committee's failure to call the most important witnesses, its report did not even come close to telling the whole story. The report did not even mention these witnesses, or any of the evidence exposed earlier by the independent Committee to Investigate

Assassinations or by Jim Garrison.

Richard E. Sonrague responded to Congressman Stokes' October 10 letter with two more letters, dated October 30, 1978, and November 24, 1978.

The congressman finally answered them on December 4, 1978, with another letter which again avoided the issue. He said the committee could not reveal the procedure of the investigation or the names of those persons who would be called to testify before the committee. This implied the committee was planning to call more witnesses in December 1978. The committee itself, however, ended on January 1, 1979. The CIA witnesses were neither called nor mentioned right up to the very end, and the committee's final report was silent about them.

The main effort of the CIA during the HSCA investigation was apparently to keep CIA involvement in the JFK assassination covered up. Another major objective, however, was goal number 8 on the list given above -- to create a new investigative environment in which the purpose would be to confirm all of the findings of the Warren Commission and divert attention away from the who-did-it-and-why approach.

Researchers who concentrated on attacking the Warren Commission's Dealey Plaza or Tippitt shooting findings had created a big problem. If Oswald had fired no shots, then he must have been framed. If Oswald was framed, the evidence against him was planted, and a very well planned conspiracy was at work. This line of reasoning would point to the involvement of an intelligence agency.

Apparently, the new chief counsel set out from the beginning to create an investigative environment and image that appeared to be based on a highly scientific, objective study of the Dealey Plaza evidence. The overall objective of this approach was to prove "scientifically" that the Warren Commission was right, and that Lee Harvey Oswald fired all of the shots that struck John Kennedy, Governor Connally and policeman J.D. Tippitt.

That required scientific proof of the "Magic Bullet" theory, among other things. Blakey provided just that. Right up to the moment when the acoustical evidence on the Dallas police tape reared its ugly head, only one month from the end of the life of the committee, Blakey managed to control and apparently manipulate the Dealey Plaza evidence to back up the Warren Commission completely. One of his methods was to split up the scientific work into subcommittees or panels of advisers, and various staff groups, and keep all of them from communicating with each other.

Thus, even though the medical panel gave testimony showing an upward trajectory of the single bullet, the trajectory panel turned it into a downward trajectory.

The photographic panel was so isolated it never did see the most important evidence of the sixth floor window, inside or outside. Moreover, it was only provided with a limited amount of the material available, and hence it did not explore important photographic

evidence of the conspiracy.

There are numerous examples to show how Blakey managed to pull off what appears in retrospect to have been a magic show -- on public television, no less. One important result of the drastic change of investigative environment (compared to that existing under the earlier chief counsel, Richard A. Sprague) was to draw the attention of the public during the hearings away from the evidence and the witnesses that pointed to the real assassins, and away from the fact that Oswald was framed and did not fire any shots. It thus provided an additional shield for the CIA and, in effect, completed the cover-up.

In his November 1980 article in [italic] The Washingtonian [end italic], former HSCA investigator Gaeton Fonzi stated, "So after all these years and all those spent resources -- after the last investigation -- what the Kennedy assassination still needs is an investigation guided simply, unwaveringly by the priority of truth."

In the same article, Fonzi was sharply critical of chief counsel Robert Blakey: "His allegiance is to the standing institutions of government. Again and again, he emphasized the restraints inherent in a congressional probe. He never considered a higher mandate. He never considered the Kennedy assassination an extraordinary event or a possible manifestation of internal corruption within the institutions he was so bent on protecting. He never considered using his position to demonstrate a loyalty to principles higher than those institutions. He never considered his mandate to conduct a 'full and complete' investigation as coming from the American people."

Former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison reinforced Fonzi's thoughts. Garrison told FREEDOM that "The whole investigation turned out to be a fraud. It was a solid cover-up as soon as Blakey got in there. Every time they came up with anything good, it was blunted or turned aside by Blakey."

Garrison concluded, "The report itself was pages and pages of garbage."

When FREEDOM contacted the Central Intelligence Agency in Langley, Virginia, for comment, Kathryn Riedel of the agency's public affairs office denied that the CIA exercised any control over the HSCA, asserting that the CIA "always cooperates fully with congressional oversight committees and through them, with other committees, too."

Congressman Louis Stokes was out of the office when FREEDOM called. His press secretary, Michele Tuck, took FREEDOM's questions, but our call was not returned by the congressman.

Robert Blakey was out of his office and FREEDOM has been unable to reach him for comment.

With the murders of key witnesses and the apparently illegal nondisclosure agreement silencing the HSCA staff, committee members, and consultants, the prospect of the American public ever learning the truth about the assassination of John F. Kennedy appears dismal.

The CIA and its powerful friends effectively controlled all three branches of government when the chios were down, and have had no problems controlling the news media or the independent researchers.

A full investigation of all facts and circumstances surrounding the assassination of John F. Kennedy has yet to be done. While mountains of evidence point to the existence of a high-level conspiracy, it appears that those same interests have the power to thwart any serious attempt to uncover proof of the plot.

Intelligence expert L. Fletcher Prouty has stated that the simplest and most effective action to be taken is what should have been done more than 22 years ago -- follow standard criminal procedures under Texas state law, winnow through the mounds of evidence, and solve the crime.

Colonel Prouty has pointed out that no person has yet been convicted for the murder of President Kennedy. In any normal murder case, such a lack of interest on the part of the authorities in finding the person or persons guilty of the crime would never be tolerated -- why accept it in the case of a president?

[ITALIC NOTE]

Anyone who feels that action should be taken to expose all of the facts of the John F. Kennedy murder case has a number of options available to him. These include writing to senators and congressmen, writing to officials in the Texas state government, and writing to local or national news media to demand that this case be reopened and the actual murderers brought to trial.

Further information is also available on the subject for those interested in obtaining a better understanding of the basic facts of the case. Such books as Sylvia Meagher's [italic] Accessories After the Fact [end italic], Jim Garrison's [italic] A Heritage of Stone [end italic], David S. Lifton's [italic] Best Evidence [end italic] and Mark Lane's [italic] Rush to Judgment [end italic] are recommended.

10/1970

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY
PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA

Re: (1) BANISTER,
(2) LO "Escort"

DECEMBER 29, 1966

STATEMENT OF: JOSEPH A. OSTER, WM, age 38
RESIDING AT: 809 Audubon
TELEPHONE NO. 525-4205

S T A T E M E N T

In about 1956, Guy Banister and I went in business together in the private investigating firm known as Guy Banister and Associates, Inc. At that time, we were in the Balter Building on St. Charles Street in New Orleans. During the course of time I was in business with Banister, I met Jack Martin and others.

Subsequently, I left Banister and formed my own corporation in 1958. It was known as Southern Research Company, Inc. now Joseph A. Oster and Associates, Inc.

During the time I was in business with Banister, I had occasion to visit his home on Argonne Blvd. At that time, Banister had to my knowledge a number of rifles and also a 357 Magnum. I can vaguely remember that he had a .30 caliber bolt action rifle also a shotgun, also an over and under. I don't know what caliber. The .30 caliber bolt action had a telescopic sight. I know Banister carried a 357 magnum with gold initials (I think the initials were WGB). What happened to these guns, I don't know.

During the course of my friendship with Banister, from the middle of 62 to the end of '63, I met Joe Newbrough, Bill Ninski, Delphene Roberts, Jack Martin, and I was introduced

to Dave Ferrie and two Cuban exiles. I don't remember their names. One I know was employed in the Audubon Building for an engineering firm on the 5th floor. He was tall, thin, dark hair, and I vaguely remember he was a draftsman or some kind of engineer. He was approximately 30 to 32 years old. At the time I met them, they were driving an old Ford. The other Cuban was short, stocky, moustache and appeared to be highly educated. He was about 45 years old. When Banister introduced me to them, he told me they were Cuban exiles and had been run out of Cuba by Castro. He also told me they were the heads of some kind of exile movement here in New Orleans, and they were trying to get some kind of program started.

I remember one time Banister was telling me about some automobile parts and heavy equipment being sent to Cuba in violation of a State Department ban against the export of equipment to Cuba. He was investigating it for somebody. He told me it was in violation of the State Department's ban and he left me with the impression it was jeeps, and sugar refinery equipment. For some reason I remember the name Dibert, Bancroft, and Roth at Tulane and South Jefferson Davis. This comes in somewhere, I don't remember exactly where. He told me he had pictures of this stuff and mentioned the name of the wharf where it was. He also told me he could take me and show me the equipment that was going to Cuba. I remember he told me that he had pictures of this equipment but I don't remember if he told me Newbrough did take them or was going to take them. He called and asked me about a camera, but I didn't have the kind he wanted. So, the next time I saw him, Newbrough was in the office along with Martin, Dave Ferrie, and Dave Lewis. Delphene Roberts was the secretary. Bill Ninski was in the other room. This was on

Lafayette Street. We went around to the restaurant and Newbrough told me he had taken some pictures for Banister. What they were, I don't know. I think Newbrough or Martin mentioned jeeps to me.

Subsequently, I ran into one of the Cubans I was introduced to in Banister's Office in my own office building and I would see him coming in and out of the elevator, and I asked him if he had seen Banister and he said, "No, I'm not fooling with that anymore." I haven't seen this Cuban for about four months now. This particular unknown Cuban was watching Oswald pass out these pamphlets in front of Maison Blanche, Kress, and the Audubon Building.

I remember - Anna Birdglass was also in and out of Banister's Office during this same period.

(sic)
check
photo of
possible
"escort"

Oliver 12/12/90 At 9 in the morning, I am writing this to you my son, I am getting ready to go to the beach in my swimming trunks, I am not going to wear my shirt or pants.

DOCUMENTARY FOOTAGE -- US MARINES arriving in full force on the beaches of Danang, March 8, 1965 ... as another era begins and our movie ends.

OVER A BLACK SCREEN WE READ:

- In 1975, VICTOR MARCHETTI, former executive assistant to the CIA's deputy director, stated that during high-level CIA meetings during the trial of 1969, CIA director RICHARD HELMS disclosed that CLAY SHAW and DAVID FERRIE had worked for the Agency, and that Mr. Helms was concerned over the fate of Shaw.
- In 1979, RICHARD HELMS, director of covert operations in 1963, admitted under oath that CLAY SHAW had Agency connections.
- It is now known that in 1963, U.S. military intelligence controlled more agents than the CIA and had almost as much money to spend. It surfaced in the 1970's that the Army had long been conducting surveillance and keeping files on thousands of private citizens in the name of national security. The prime targets were dissidents, left-winger's of the kind Oswald appeared to be.
- CLAY SHAW died in 1974 of supposed lung cancer. No autopsy was allowed.
- WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Assistant Director of the FBI, who handled much of the Kennedy and King investigations, died in a shooting accident in 1978, shortly before testifying to the house assassinations committee.
- GEORGE DE MOHRENCHILD was found shot dead in 1977, shortly before testifying to the HAC.
- SAM GIANCANA and JOHNNY ROSELLI were both murdered before testifying to HAC.
- In November, 1969 JIM GARRISON was re-elected to a third term as District Attorney of Orleans Parish. In June of 1971, he was arrested by Federal Agents on charges of allowing payoffs on pinball gambling by organized crime. In September of 1973, after defending himself in Federal Court, he was quickly found not guilty of charges that appear to have been framed against him. Less than six weeks later, he was narrowly defeated on a fourth bid as District Attorney. In 1978, he was elected Judge of the Louisiana State Court of Appeal in New Orleans. He was re-elected in 1988. To this date, he has brought the only public prosecution in the Kennedy killing.
- ELIZABETH, his wife, left him in 1978. Garrison remarried and divorced. He now lives in the same house he lived in with Elizabeth, who lives a block away. Their six children are grown.
- VIETNAM: 59, 000 American lives, \$220 billion spent, 10 million Americans air-lifted there by commercial aircraft, more than 5,000 helicopters lost, 6 1/2 million tons of bombs dropped, and no possibility of victory.

DEDICATED TO THE YOUNG, IN WHOSE SPIRIT THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH MARCHES ON.

*Very heavy
fifth floor
into said
the one or
you?*

THE END

*No matter what we do!
Otis with me!
It 12/12/90
When do we start
photography?*

ROUGH
DRAFT
JAO
REPORT to J.G.
from Duffy +
from + Nameless

On March 9, 1967 PRENTIES M. DAVIS, JR., serial number RA6925060 who is retired

3
Private investigator
on DEAN ANDREWS

R : DEAN ANDREWS
OSWALD

CLAY SHAW
(as "Clay Bertrand")

from the United States Army on an TDRL and whose identification card shows that he was born on October 15, 1920 and that he is 195 lbs. and stands 5'8" tall and has brown hair and brown eyes, was interviewed.

DAVIS was interviewed and he advised that he retired temporarily from the ~~United States~~ United States Army in 1960. He stated that he went to work for DEAN ANDREWS in 1961 when ANDREWS had his office in the Maison Blanche Building. ~~United States~~

He stated that his duties for DEAN ANDREWS was "sort of bull dogging". He stated that he investigated automobile accidents, criminal investigations, and traced down ~~GENEALOGY~~. He stated that he did all types of investigating for ~~MM~~ ANDREWS. He stated further that ~~MM~~ EVE SPRINGER who resides on Henry Clay Avenue was the secretary at the time that he ~~had~~ became employed with ANDREWS.

DAVIS stated ~~in~~ when questioned about the identities of homo-sexuals that ~~N~~ ANDREWS ~~represented~~ advised that " ~~MM~~ he could say that he did conduct an investigation on homo-~~MM~~ sexuals for ANDREWS but at this time he will say no."

He stated further that you would have to know ANDREWS and realize that DEAN ANDREWS ran a sort of DAVID ~~RUMBLE~~ ^{RUMBLE} operation that his clients were mostly persons who were either homo-sexuals, ~~PIMP~~, prostitutes, or huslers from Bourbon Street.

DAVIS stated that he saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD in DEAN ANDREWS office in the Maison Blanche Building. He stated that OSWALD was in company with four or five other ~~immorality~~ individuals and that two or three of these individuals were of Cuban or ~~Mexican~~ extraction. He stated that OSWALD was merely one of the ~~MM~~ group of characters that came in together. He stated that he did not know any of the other persons. DAVIS stated ~~MM~~ that shortly thereafter DEAN ANDREWS asked him, DAVIS, about ~~a~~ procedures in handling a court (marshall) as he would know because he ~~MM~~ was retired as ~~a~~ First Sgt. of the United States Army. He stated that ANDREWS wanted to correct a dishonorable discharge for OSWALD.

DAVIS further stated that DEAN ANDREWS had so many homo-sexuals, prostitutes, ~~p~~ coming into the office that ~~it~~ it was hard to keep track of them. He stated "you have to remember ANDREWS was making his living off ~~it~~ these people."

BETRAND

When w questioned if he knew CLAY BURTRAN, DAVIS said stated no. He stated that he had heard the name CLAY *BETRAND*. When asked specifically if he knew EMM CLAY *BURTRAN* as CLAY SHAW, he became nervous and stated that he did not. When asked if he had seen CLAY *BURTRAN* he stated that he did not remember if he did or did not see him.

BETRAND

He stated that the name CLAY *BURTRAN* is very familiar to him. He stated that mm shortly before OSWALD's death while BEAN ANDREWS was at the Hotel Due, he DAVIES, had entered DEAN ANDREWS' room and ANDREWS had told him that he, DAVIS, may be going to Dallas. According to DAVIS, ANDREWS was on the telephone talking to EVE SPRINGER, his secretary and instructed her to get some mm file for him.

MM DAVIS stated that ANDREWS was under some kind of sedation at the time he was in the hospital. He also advised that he has been mm giving this CLAY BURTRAN a lot of thought and that he was wondering if EM DEAN could have meant something like "ROBERT TRAHAN or EMM BERT TRAHAN." However, when asked specifically if he had ever heard mm the name of CLAY BURTRAN, he advised that the name is very familiar to him.

DAVIS stated that when ANDREWS got back from the hospital, he found that someone had broken into his office and had gone mm through his files, however, nothing of value was taken. He stated that he believes that ANDREWS opened a file on the OSWALD case however, he does not know the file number or if the file is available. He stated that the secretary only knew about 20% of what DEAN was doing.

He stated that he does not believe that he would remember any of the homo-sexuals that went to ANDREWS's office. (At this time he was very mm evasive when it came to identify persons that w he mm worked cases on while he was associated with ANDREWS). DAVIS stated you have to remember I was doing work for ANDREWS who represented these people. He was asked specifically if he had ever accompanied ANDREWS to any place in the French Quarter. DAVIS stated that he had gone with mm ANDREWS to have a bunch of contracts signed up by a number of musicians. He stated that he believes that DEAN represented all mm mm the musicians on Bourdon Street and that he mm remembers going to a place he believes is the Dixie Land Hall which he believes is located across from a new hotel in the Quarter. He

stated that he believes DEAN ANDREWS had incorporated the Dixie
had some connection with this. He stated that DEAN had very
Quarters and that he also remembered ~~mmmm~~ going to a Go-Go ~~gogo~~
with ANDREWS.

He stated that you could ~~h~~ always find ANDREWS at the ~~the~~
was on a ~~BBM~~ jazz kick."

PRENTIES DAVIS stated that he saw OSWALD around the ~~the~~
~~mmmm~~ trouble at the Trade Mart. He stated that he believes ~~that~~
was arrested and charged in Municipal Court. He stated that ~~DEAN~~
OSWALD in ~~the~~ Municipal Court, but ANDREWS did give OSWALD some ~~some~~
regarding the ~~mmmm~~ charges pending against him, ~~mm~~ OSWALD
~~BURTRAN~~ not know if ~~BURTRAN~~ came to the office or not concerning the ~~the~~
He again advised when specifically asked ~~in~~ if ~~BURTRAN~~ and ~~the~~
that he did not know. He was ~~mm~~ evasive in his answers to ~~the~~

When questioned specifically about his visit to ~~ANDREW~~
again stated that he went to the hospital ~~in~~ right after ~~DEAN~~
mmmm the ~~mm~~ telephone call from BURTRAN regarding ~~re~~
DAVIS stated that it was at this time that ~~ANDREWS~~ told him
to Dallas. He began telling DAVIS that they ~~m~~ might be ~~re~~

DAVIS stated that it was ~~mm~~ at this time also that ~~the~~
and EVE SPRINGER and ~~in~~ it was at this time that he, ~~ANDREWS~~
to get some file from his office.

DAVIS appeared to be ~~slightly~~ greatly nervous and
regarding any files that ANDREWS might have regarding homo

DAVIS Also stated that one or two of the ~~the~~ ~~files~~
WERE Cubans. He stated that there were five or six ~~ags~~
He stated that he could ~~h~~ not find a record of OSWALD's ~~v~~

When questioned specifically about the name of the ~~the~~
evasive and he stated that he did not remember, however, ~~he~~
which was located ~~in~~ around the corner from Bourbon Street ~~the~~
stated that he was present at ~~them~~ the time ANDREWS calle

about a file, however, DAVIS was evasive in answering questions regarding the file and stated that he did not remember.

DAVIS also advised that he does appear in the Warren Commission report. He states that he appears in the Warren Commission report under the name of PRESTON DAVIS. *

DAVIS identified EVE SPRINGER as "an mm old maid who lives on Henry Clay Avenue." He stated that she could possibly be of assistance, He stated that the break in into ANDREWS office was discovered evidently by EVE SPRINGER and that it occurred on a Saturday.

He advised advised also that they made no police report regarding this break in.

LEADS;

Ascertain if ANDREWS received any telephone calls to the Hotel Due switchboard. Ascertain from Davis if possible the identity of homo-sexuals (Davis should know the identities of these persons as he is a mm trained investigator).

Davis was interviewed and became very scared by SGT. TOM MM DUFFEY and CAPT. CLANCY Nhuarec. As DAVIS was leaving the office he was advised by the writer that if he could possibly furnish the names and identities of these various mm individuals, it would be of great assistance and that the writer would put him to work mm for a couple of days trying to mm run down the identities of these various homo-sexuals.

DAVIS stated that he would call the writer on March 10, 1967. (Not done).

(* per for the course. Ferrie is listed
in the W/C index as "FARRIE") JZ

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY PARISH OF ORLEANS
RACKETS DIVISION

KP 200372 A

CHECK LIST FOR CLOSING FILES

Closed by _____

1. Closed to All Defendants. ()
2. Closed in General Docket Book (Clerk's Office) . ()
3. Index Card Closed. () Date _____

This, I understand, is a standard defense caper in California and has caused plaintiffs and their counsel to proceed with caution.

My own health problem presently requires me to work from home for a while so that I can obtain maximum physical and mental rest to assure early recovery, ~~and~~ precludes my doing the basic research on prescription and the other problem to which I have alluded.

As prescription may be dangerously close, I think the basic research upon the points to which I have adverted should be done immediately.

When I have received this legal research, I will be able to give you my prompt response as to whether I consider your claim worth pursuing and whether I would be willing to represent you in this matter.

Let me add, however, the fact that yours may be a difficult case would attract rather than deter me, provided we were able to reach a satisfactory fee and expense arrangement pursuant to a duly executed contract.

There are certain standard rules to which I adhere in any contingent fee personal injury case. My standard fee is one third of gross recovery whether effected as the result of settlement or litigation. I do not advance costs, medical expenses, deposition fees or any other monies essential to investigation, trial or appeal. I insist upon the right to associate other counsel of my choice, if I so desire, and assume responsibility for his payment out of my pro rata of recovery.

[On the other hand, should the client desire to employ additional counsel and such association is agreeable to me, whether it occurs before suit or trial or upon trial or appeal, the client must make separate arrangements for payment of such associate counsel from his own sources or pro rata of any recovery.]

While I can work with anyone on a peer level, my professional pride and personal temperament require me to act as chief counsel in any case that I undertake at every level of that case from negotiation through ultimate appeal.

may wind up in the United States Supreme Court on a 7th Amendment question. Incidentally, I am admitted to practice before that Court.

Your misadventure with the federal government, until you have been exonerated, may adversely affect your chances of settlement before suit or at any stage of the case. While this factor, of course, should be irrelevant and immaterial in any event, it probably will affect the attitude of your opponents since, all platitudes to the contrary, justice too frequently becomes the harlot of the rich and powerful and sits upon their side of the scale with more than her eyes wide open.

Jim, I hope I conclude that you have a case and that we can get together. It is the kind of case that appeals to me. However, please bear in mind that I am completely client oriented and never will advise litigation simply to try my legal prowess, establish precedent, or gain publicity. I believe when a case can be settled for a fair and reasonable amount, such a course should be followed, despite the fun that might be involved in "the dubious battle", to borrow a phrase from Milton, of trial and appeal.

Opport
I hope you will forgive my verbosity. However, I felt that the fullest possible statement of my attitudes and ground rules now might save you valuable time should you prefer another knight to carry your colors into the joust with the giants of the defense bar, insurance industry and medical profession.

I, of course, will simply await to hear from you and will not enter the lists in your behalf unless and until I have been able to completely evaluate your case and we have entered a mutually agreeable written contract of employment.

Please do not be careless or overconfident about time in this matter.

Whatever your ultimate decision about counsel, I wish you good luck and an adequate recovery.

While your facts are being assembled and your preliminary research is being done, if you would care to discuss the matter off the record and without commitment by either of us, come by my home where I am now doing most of my work and we can look at it from the possible angle of res ipsa and other possible factual and legal approaches.

THIRTEEN INFAMOUS TYRANTS & THEIR FACTS



Conclusion

Tyrants =

Greatly misinterpreted. Exaggeration.
Problems of boredom due to news and
long summer vacations 3 day week-ends.

PHILIP CORE
64

Captain Bligh seldom flogged except for very sound
reasons (i.e. arriving 3 minutes late on the poop deck it is been said ^{of making too much noise on duty is tolerated in his ship})
Caesar Borgi ^{gave} dinner at which all guests
were ~~stabbed~~ poisoned. This is ~~not~~ an untruth. Only a few were poisoned.
The rest were stabbed.

TYRANTS (thirteen)

*1 KING MINOS-

A legendary Cretan king. Every year he sent ten young men and ten young girls into the labyrinth(maze). In the labyrinth there dwelled a fabulous monster, the Minotaur, who had a bull's head and a man's body. The young people were eaten by the Minotaur.

PROCUSPIUS-

A legendary Greek villain. He forced his "guests" to lie on a bed which was impossible to fit. If they were too long for the bed he cut off their legs, or if they were too short he stretched them, and if they fit he killed them!

✓ CALLIGULA (12-41 A.D.)

Roman Emperor from 37 to 41 A.D.. When a baby he wore military boots which earned him the nick-name of "Calligula". He became quite interested in feeding people to lions. His own Imperial guard killed him.

NERO (37-68 A.D.)

Roman Emperor from 54-68 A.D.. Legend has it, that while Rome burned, by his orders, Nero sang and played his harp. He tried to blame the fire on the Christians but was forced to flee Rome and finally committed suicide.

*3 KUBLI KHAN-

We know little of this Chinese ruler, except that he spent his Fridays in his "stately pleasure dome.... where all the sacred river ran..." (and was pretty mean.)

KING JOHN (1167-1216) "LACKLAND"

A very hot tempered king of England. He had the nickname "Lackland". Because when he was a prince he had no title, such as duke of GLOUCESTER, etc., as his father, Henry II, had given all the dukedoms to his vassals. King John signed the famous Magna Carta and is said to have been so opposed to it as to have had violent fits of rage before he was forced to sign the document.

PEDRO

of SPAIN "THE CREUL"

King ~~PEDRO~~ is said to have killed, singlehandedly, all of the prisoners of a battle in which the famous "Black Prince" had helped him. When the famous knight (who was the prince royal of England, Edward) tried to stop him Philip cut out one of the captives heart and threw it at Edward!

RICHARD III "CROOKBACK DICK" (1452-1485)

This king was uncle and Regent of King Edward V and his brother. He is said to have killed his two nephews by having them smothered in the Tower. He is called "Crookback" because he was said to have been a hunchback. He died fighting, on the field of Bosworth, where he shouted the famous "A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse!"

CEASERE BORGIA (1476-1507)

Cesare's father made him a cardinal but this was not his profession. He became the most powerful man in Italy by murdering all opposition. He is believed to have poisoned his brother, and a story says that Borgia gave a dinner at which all of the guests were stabbed.

MARY I (1516-1558) "BLOODY MARY"

Queen of England from 1553 to 1558. She is famous for her brutal persecutions of the Protestants, and for having burned so many Bishops at the stake, Bishop Hugh Latimer, etc..

Ivan IV (1530-1580) "THE TERRIBLE"

Czar of Russia, known to have had an unbalanced mind. He was very
creul to his servants, enjoyed torturing people, and is believed
by most scholars to have beaten his son to death in a fit of rage.

*pinching the wings
off of flies*

VICEROY OF BENGAL-

D Infamous for having placed 123 British captives into a cell large
enough for three men. 100 people died of suffocation that night. This
is known as the "Black Hole of Calcutta". *Not without reason, however.*
They had refused to bow down to him.

*4CAPTAIN BLIGH-

The fictitious captain of the H.M.S. "Bounty" who treated his crew
most creuly and often "keel-hauled" them.

NOTES

*1(see legend of "THESUS and the MINOTAUR")

*2CALLIGULA'S Name was GUIS CEASER

*3See S.T.COLRIDGE'S "Kubli Khan" (there is no mention of Fri.)

*4See "MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY", "PITCAIRN'S ISLAND", "MEN AGAINST
THE SEA"

UNITED STATES
SIGHTSEERS GUIDE TO THE
MASSIVE RETALIATION
COMPLEX*

Connais 43

CONVAIR of CANADA

卷之三

A circular embossed seal with a decorative border. The word "SECURITY" is stamped across the top. In the center, the word "ALLEN" is stamped above the word "BULLETS" which is stamped at the bottom.

SECURITY
EDGAR
PENNY

A hand-drawn map of the United States and parts of Canada, heavily annotated with political and military symbols. Key features include:

- MASSIVE RETALIATION COMPLEX*** at the top right.
- SECURITY** and **EDGAR HOOVER** in ovals near the Great Lakes.
- MAX CLARK** with an arrow pointing to **GENERAL DYNAMICS CONVAIR**.
- W. GUY BANISTER** with an arrow pointing to **596 CAMP STREET**.
- PRE-TEK** in a box.
- LOCKHEED** and **EUGENE BRADLEY** in ovals.
- Various national parks and monuments labeled across the country.
- State abbreviations: A, N, D, X, S, E.
- Major cities: Houston, New Orleans, Atlanta, Miami.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 4, October Term, 1964.

Jim Garrison, Appellant, } On Appeal From the Supreme
v. } Court of Louisiana.
State of Louisiana. }

[November 23, 1964.]

OPINION OF THE COURT,
AND CONCURRING OPINIONS

Eberhard P. Deutsch (Deutsch, Kerrigan & Stiles, René H. Himel, Jr. and Louis P. Trent, of Counsel) for Appellant.

Hon. Jack P. F. Gremillion, Attorney General, State of Louisiana, Hon. M. E. Culligan and Hon. John E. Jackson, Jr., Assistant Attorneys General, for the State of Louisiana.

MR. JUSTICE BRENNAN delivered the opinion of the Court.

Appellant is the District Attorney of Orleans Parish, Louisiana. During a dispute with the eight judges of the Criminal District Court of the Parish, he held a press conference at which he issued a statement disparaging their judicial conduct. As a result, he was tried without a jury before a judge from another Parish and convicted of criminal defamation under the Louisiana Criminal Defamation Statute.¹ The principal charges alleged to

¹ La. Rev. Stat., 1950, Tit. 14:

"§ 47. Defamation

"Defamation is the malicious publication or expression in any manner, to anyone other than the party defamed, of anything which tends:

"(1) To expose any person to hatred, contempt, or ridicule, or to deprive him of the benefit of public confidence or social intercourse; or

"(2) To expose the memory of one deceased to hatred, contempt, or ridicule; or

"(3) To injure any person, corporation, or association of persons in his or their business or occupation.

"Whoever commits the crime of defamation shall be fined not more than three thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

"§ 48. Presumption of malice

"Where a non-privileged defamatory publication or expression is false it is presumed to be malicious unless a justifiable motive for making it is shown.

"Where such a publication or expression is true, actual malice must be proved in order to convict the offender.

"§ 49. Qualified privilege

"A qualified privilege exists and actual malice must be proved, regardless of whether the publication is true or false, in the following situations:

"(1) Where the publication or expression is a fair and true report of any judicial, legislative, or other public or official proceeding, or of any statement, speech, argument, or debate in the course of the same.

"(2) Where the publication or expression is a comment made in the reasonable belief of its truth, upon,

"(a) The conduct of a person in respect to public affairs; or

"(b) A thing which the proprietor thereof offers or explains to the public.

be defamatory were his attribution of a large backlog of pending criminal cases to the inefficiency, laziness, and excessive vacations of the judges, and his accusation that, by refusing to authorize disbursements to cover the expenses of undercover investigations of vice in New Orleans, the judges had hampered his efforts to enforce the vice laws. In impugning their motives, he said:

The judges have now made it eloquently clear where their sympathies lie in regard to aggressive vice investigations by refusing to authorize use of the DA's funds to pay for the cost of closing down the Canal Street clip joints . . .

This raises interesting questions about the racketeer influences on our eight vacation-minded judges.²

"(3) Where the publication or expression is made to a person interested in the communication, by one who is also interested or who stands in such a relation to the former as to afford a reasonable ground for supposing his motive innocent.

"(4) Where the publication or expression is made by an attorney or party in a judicial proceeding."

La. Rev. Stat., 1962 Cum. Supp., Tit. 14:

"§ 50. Absolute privilege

"The dispute between appellant and the judges arose over disbursements from a Fines and Fees Fund, which was to be used to defray expenses of the District Attorney's office; disbursements could be made only on motion of the District Attorney and approval by a judge of the Criminal District Court. After appellant took office, one of the incumbent judges refused to approve a disbursement from the Fund for furnishings for appellant's office. When the judge went on vacation prior to his retirement in September 1962, appellant obtained the approval of another judge, allegedly by misrepresenting that the first judge had withdrawn his objection. Thereupon the eight judges, on October 5, 1962, adopted a rule that no further disbursements of the District Attorney from the Fund would be approved except with the concurrence of five of the eight judges. On October 26, 1962, the judges ruled that disbursements to pay appellant's undercover agents to conduct investigations of commercial vice in the Bourbon and Canal Street districts of New Orleans would not be approved, and expressed doubt as to the legality of such a use of the Fund

The Supreme Court of Louisiana affirmed the conviction, 244 La. 787, 154 So. 2d 400. The trial court and the State Supreme Court both rejected appellant's contention that the statute unconstitutionally abridged his freedom of expression. We noted probable jurisdiction of the appeal. 375 U.S. 900. Argument was first heard in the 1963 Term, and the case was ordered restored to the calendar for reargument, 377 U. S. 986. We reverse:

I.

In *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U. S. 254, we held that the Constitution limits state power, in a civil action brought by a public official for criticism of his official conduct, to an award of damages for a false statement "made with 'actual malice'—that is, with knowledge that it was false or with reckless disregard of whether it was false or not." 376 U. S., at 279-280. At the outset, we must decide whether, in view of the differing history and purposes of criminal libel, the *New York Times* rule also limits state power to impose criminal sanctions for criticism of the official conduct of public officials. We hold that it does.

Where criticism of public officials is concerned, we see no merit in the argument that criminal libel statutes serve interests distinct from those secured by civil libel laws,

under the State Constitution. A few days later, on November 1, 1962, the judge, now retired, who had turned down the original motion issued a public statement criticizing appellant's conduct of the office of District Attorney. The next day, appellant held the press conference at which he made the statement for which he was prosecuted.

and therefore should not be subject to the same limitations.³ At common law, truth was no defense to criminal libel. Although the victim of a true but defamatory publication might not have been unjustly damaged in reputation by the libel, the speaker was still punishable since the remedy was designed to avert the possibility that the utterance would provoke an enraged victim to a breach of peace. That argument is well stated in Edward Livingston's explanation of the defamation provisions of his proposed penal code for Louisiana:

In most cases, the connexion between cause and effect exists between the subject of this chapter and that of a subsequent one—Of Duels. Defamation, either real or supposed, is the cause of most of those combats which no laws have yet been able to suppress. If lawgivers had originally condescended to pay some attention to the passions and feelings of those for whom they were to legislate, these appeals to arms would never have usurped a power superior to the laws; but by affording no satisfaction for the wounded feelings of honour, they drove individuals to avenge all wrongs of that description, denied a place in the code of criminal law. Insults formed a

³ In affirming appellant's conviction, before *New York Times* was handed down, the Supreme Court of Louisiana relied on statements in *Roth v. United States*, 354 U. S. 476, 486-487, and *Beauharnais v. Illinois*, 343 U. S. 250, 266, to the effect that libelous utterances are not within the protection of the First and Fourteenth Amendments, and hence can be punished without a showing of clear and present danger. 244 La. at 833-834, 154 So. 2d, at 416-417. For the reasons stated in *New York Times*, 376 U. S., at 268-269, nothing in *Roth* or *Beauharnais* forecloses inquiry into whether the use of libel laws, civil or criminal, to impose sanctions upon criticism of the official conduct of public officials transgresses constitutional limitations protecting freedom of expression. Whether the libel law be civil or criminal, it must satisfy relevant constitutional standards.

title in that of honour, which claimed exclusive jurisdiction of this offence.

Livingston, A System of Penal Law for the State of Louisiana, at 177 (1833).⁴

Even in Livingston's day, however, preference for the civil remedy, which enabled the frustrated victim to trade chivalrous satisfaction for damages, had substantially eroded the breach of the peace justification for criminal libel laws. In fact, in earlier, more violent times, the civil remedy had virtually pre-empted the field of defamation; except as a weapon against seditious libel, the criminal prosecution fell into virtual desuetude.⁵ Changing mores and the virtual disappearance of criminal libel prosecutions lend support to the observation that ". . . under modern conditions, when the rule of law is generally accepted as a substitute for private physical measures, it can hardly be urged that the maintenance of peace requires a criminal prosecution for private defamation." Emerson, Toward a General Theory of the First Amendment, 72 Yale L. J. 877, 924 (1963).⁶ The absence in the

⁴ Livingston's Code was not adopted, and is not reflected in the current Louisiana statute. His suggested provisions for defamation appear at pp. 421-425. Of particular interest are Art. 369, exculpating true statements of fact or incorrect opinions as to the qualifications of any person for public office, and Art. 386 (2), exculpating even mistaken observations on the tendencies or motives of official acts of public officers, unless the motive ascribed was both false and would be criminal.

⁵ Holdsworth, History of English Law 207-208 (2d ed. 1937); Kelly, Criminal Libel and Free Speech, 6 Kan. L. Rev. 295, 296-303 (1958).

⁶ See the letter of Mr. Justice Jackson, when Attorney General of the United States, dated June 11, 1940, and addressed to Senator Millard E. Tydings, 87 Cong. Rec. 5836-5837, in which he stated that the policy of the Attorneys General of the United States was not to prosecute criticism of public officials.

Proposed Official Draft of the Model Penal Code of the American Law Institute of any criminal libel statute on the Louisiana pattern reflects this modern consensus. The ALI Reporters, in explaining the omission, gave cogent evidence of the obsolescence of Livingston's justification:

It goes without saying that penal sanctions cannot be justified merely by the fact that defamation is evil or damaging to a person in ways that entitle him to maintain a civil suit. Usually we reserve the criminal law for harmful behavior which exceptionally disturbs the community's sense of security. . . . It seems evident that personal calumny falls in neither of these classes in the U. S. A., that it is therefore inappropriate for penal control, and that this probably accounts for the paucity of prosecutions and the near desuetude of criminal libel legislation in this country. . . .

Model Penal Code, Tent. Draft No. 13, 1961, §250.7, Comments, at 44.

The Reporters therefore recommended only narrowly drawn statutes designed to reach words tending to cause a breach of the peace, such as the statute sustained in *Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire*, 315 U. S. 568, or designed to reach speech, such as group vilification, "especially likely to lead to public disorders," such as the statute sustained in *Beauharnias v. Illinois*, 343 U. S. 250. Model Penal Code, *supra*, at 45. But Louisiana's rejection of the clear and present danger standard as irrelevant to the application of its statute, 244 La., at 833, 154 So. 2d, at

416, coupled with the absence of any limitation in the statute itself to speech calculated to prevent breaches of the peace, leads us to conclude that the Louisiana statute is not this sort of narrowly drawn statute.

We next consider whether the historical limitation of the defense of truth in criminal libel to utterances published "with good motives and for justifiable ends" should be incorporated into the *Times* rule as it applies

¹ The following jurisdictions have constitutional or statutory provisions which make truth a defense if published with good motives and for justifiable ends, or some variant thereof:

Alaska Stat., 1962, § 11.15.320; Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann., 1956, § 13-353; Cal. Const., 1879, Art. 1, § 9; Cal. Penal Code, 1955, § 251; D. C. Code Ann., 1961, § 22-2303; Fla. Const., 1885, Declaration of Rights, § 13; Hawaii Rev. Laws, 1955, § 294-6; Idaho Code, 1948, § 18-4803; Ill. Const., 1870, Art. 2, § 4; Ill. Rev. Stat., 1963, Tit. 38, § 27-2; Iowa Const., 1846, Art. I, § 7; Iowa Code, 1962, § 737.4; Kan. Bill of Rights, Const., 1859, § 11; Kan. Gen. Stat. Ann., 1949, § 21-2403; Mass. Gen. Laws Ann., 1959, ch. 278, § 8 (without "actual malice"); Mich. Const., 1963, Art. I, § 19; Minn. Stat., 1961, § 634.05; Miss. Const., 1890, Art. 3, § 13; Miss. Code, 1942 (recompiled 1956), § 2269; Mont. Const., 1889, Art. III, § 10; Mont. Rev. Codes Ann., 1947, § 94-2804; Nev. Const., 1864, Art. I, § 9; Nev. Rev. Stat., 1961, § 200.510.3; N. J. Const., 1947, Art. I, § 6; N. Y. Const., 1938, Art. I, § 8; N. Y. Pen. Code, § 1342; N. D. Const., 1889, Art. I, § 9; N. D. Cent. Code, 1960, § 12-28-04; Ohio Const., 1851, Art. I, § 11; Okla. Const., 1907, Art. 2, § 22; Okla. Stat., 1951, Tit. 21, § 774; Ore. Rev. Stat., 1953, § 163.420; R. I. Const., 1843, Art. I, § 20; R. I. Gen. Laws Ann., 1956, § 9-6-9; S. D. Const., 1889, Art. VI, § 5; S. D. Code, 1939, § 13.3406; Utah Const., 1895, Art. I, § 15; Utah Code Ann., 1953, § 77-31-30; Wash. Rev. Code, 1951, § 9.58.020; Wis. Const., 1848, Art. I, § 3; Wis. Stat., 1961, § 942.01 (3); Wyo. Const., 1890, Art. I, § 20. Cf. England, Lord Campbell's Act, 6 & 7 Vict., c. 96, § 6 (1843) (for the public benefit).

In the following jurisdictions truth does operate as a complete defense:

Colo. Const., 1876, Art. II, § 10; Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann., 1953, § 40-8-13; *Bearman v. People*, 91 Colo. 486, 493, 16 P. 2d 425, 427 (1932); Ind. Const., 1851, Art. I, § 10; *State v. Bush*, 122 Ind. 42, 23 N. E. 677 (1890); Mo. Const., 1945, Art. I, § 8; Mo. Rev. Stat. 1959, § 559.440; Neb. Const., 1875, Art. I, § 5; Neb. Rev. Stat. 1943 (1956 reissue), § 28-440; *Rashee v. State*, 73 Neb. 732, 103 N. W. 438 (1905); N. M. Const., 1911, Art. 2, § 17; N. M. Stat. Ann., 1953 (1964 replacement), § 40A-11-1 (false and mali-

to criminal libel statutes; in particular, we must ask whether this history permits negating the truth defense, as the Louisiana statute does, on a showing of malice in the sense of ill-will. The "good motives" restriction incorporated in many state constitutions and statutes to reflect Alexander Hamilton's unsuccessfully urged formula in *People v. Croswell*, 3 Johns. Cas. 337, 352 (N. Y. Supreme Court 1804), liberalized the common-law rule denying any defense for truth. See Ray, Truth: A Defense to Libel, 16 Minn. L. Rev. 43, 46-49 (1931); Kelly, Criminal Libel and Free Speech, 6 Kan. L. Rev. 295, 326-328 (1958). We need not be concerned whether this limitation serves a legitimate state interest to the extent that it reflects abhorrence that "a man's forgotten misconduct, or the misconduct of a relation, in which the public had no interest, should be wantonly raked up, and published to the world, on the ground of its being true."

cious statement); N. C. Gen. Stat., 1953, § 15-168; S. C. Const., 1895, Art. I, § 21; S. C. Code, 1962, § 16-161; Vt. Stat. Ann., 1958, Tit. 13, § 6560.

The following jurisdictions allow greater scope for the defense of truth where criticism of the official conduct of public officials is concerned:

Ala. Const., 1901, Art. I, § 12 (but Ala. Code, 1940, Tit. 14, § 350 makes truth a defense); Del. Const., 1897, Art. I, § 5; Del. Code Ann., 1953, Tit. 11, § 3506; Ky. Const., 1891, § 9; Me. Const., 1820, Art. I, § 4; Me. Rev. Stat., 1954, ch. 130, § 34; *State v. Burnham*, 9 N. H. 34, 31 Ann. Dec. 217 (1837); Pa. Const., 1874, Art. I, § 7; Tenn. Const., 1870, Art. I, § 19; Tenn. Code Ann., 1955; §§ 39-2704, 23-2603; Tex. Const., 1876, Art. I, § 8; Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Ann., 1954, Art. 13; Tex. Penal Code Ann., 1953, Arts. 1290 (1), 1290 (4).

The following jurisdictions have constitutional or statutory provisions under which evidence of the truth may be introduced, but it is unclear whether this operates as a complete defense:

Ark. Const., 1874, Art. 2, § 6; Ark. Stat., 1947 (1964 replacement), Tit. 14, § 2403; Conn. Const., 1818, Art. First, § 7; Ga. Const., 1877, § 2-201; Ga. Code Ann., 1953, § 26-2103; Md. Ann. Code, 1957, Art. 75, § 5; Va. Code Ann., 1950 (1960 replacement), §§ 18.1-255, 18.1-256.

In one jurisdiction there is no authority in point. See *State v. Payne*, 87 W. Va. 102, 104 S. E. 288 (1920).

69 Hansard, Parl. Hist. Eng. 1230 (3d series) (H. L. June 1, 1843) (Report of Lord Campbell) (emphasis supplied).⁸ In any event, where the criticism is of public officials and their conduct of public business, the interest in private reputation is overborne by the larger public interest, secured by the Constitution, in the dissemination of truth.⁹ In short, we agree with the New Hampshire court in *State v. Burnham*, 9 N. H. 34, 42, 43, 31 Am. Dec. 217, 221 (1837):

If upon a lawful occasion for making a publication, he has published the truth, and no more, there is no sound principle which can make him liable, even if he was actuated by express malice. . . .

It has been said that it is lawful to publish truth from good motives, and for justifiable ends. But this rule is too narrow. If there is a lawful occasion—a legal right to make a publication—and the matter true, the end is justifiable, and that, in such case, must be sufficient.

Moreover, even where the utterance is false, the great principles of the Constitution which secure freedom of expression in this area preclude attaching adverse consequences to any except the knowing or reckless falsehood.

⁸We recognize that different interests may be involved where purely private libels, totally unrelated to public affairs, are concerned; therefore, nothing we say today is to be taken as intimating any views as to the impact of the constitutional guarantees in the discrete area of purely private libels.

⁹Even the law of privacy, which evolved to meet Lord Campbell's reservations, recognizes severe limitations where public figures or newsworthy facts are concerned. See *Sidis v. F-R Pub. Corp.*, 113 F. 2d 806, 809-810 (C. A. 2d Cir. 1940).

Debate on public issues will not be uninhibited if the speaker must run the risk that it will be proved in court that he spoke out of hatred; even if he did speak out of hatred, utterances honestly believed contribute to the free interchange of ideas and the ascertainment of truth. Under a rule like the Louisiana rule, permitting a finding of malice based on an intent merely to inflict harm, rather than an intent to inflict harm through falsehood, "it becomes a hazardous matter to speak out against a popular politician, with the result that the dishonest and incompetent will be shielded." *Noel, Defamation of Public Officers and Candidates*, 49 Col. L. Rev. 875, 893 (1949). Moreover, "[i]n the case of charges against a popular political figure . . . it may be almost impossible to show freedom from ill-will or selfish political motives." *Id.*, at 893, n. 90. Similar considerations supported our holdings that federal officers enjoy an absolute privilege for defamatory publication within the scope of official duty, regardless of the existence of malice in the sense of ill-will. *Barr v. Matteo*, 360 U. S. 564; *Howard v. Lyons*, 360 U. S. 593; cf. *Gregoire v. Biddle*, 177 F. 2d 579 (C. A. 2d Cir. 1949). What we said of Alabama's civil libel law in *New York Times*, 376 U. S., at 282-283, applies equally to the Louisiana criminal libel rule: "It would give public servants an unjustified preference over the public they serve, if critics of official conduct did not have a fair equivalent of the immunity granted to the officials themselves."

We held in *New York Times* that a public official might be allowed the civil remedy only if he establishes that the utterance was false and that it was made with knowl-

edge of its falsity or in reckless disregard of whether it was false or true. The reasons which led us to hold in *New York Times*, 376 U. S., at 278-279, that the unqualified defense of truth was insufficient apply with no less force merely because the remedy is criminal. The constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression compel application of the same standard to the criminal remedy. Truth may not be the subject of either civil or criminal sanctions where discussion of public affairs is concerned. And since ". . . erroneous statement is inevitable in free debate, and . . . it must be protected if the freedoms of expression are to have the 'breathing space' that they 'need . . . to survive' . . .," 376 U. S., at 271-272, only those false statements made with the high degree of awareness of their probable falsity demanded by *New York Times* may be the subject of either civil or criminal sanctions. For speech concerning public affairs is more than self-expression; it is the essence of self-government. The First and Fourteenth Amendments embody our "profound national commitment to the principle that debate on public issues should be uninhibited, robust, and wide-open, and that it may well include vehement, caustic, and sometimes unpleasantly sharp attacks on government and public officials." *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, *supra*, 376 U. S., at 270.

The use of calculated falsehood, however, would put a different cast on the constitutional question. Although honest utterance, even if inaccurate, may further the fruitful exercise of the right of free speech, it does not follow that the lie, knowingly and deliberately published about a public official, should enjoy a like immunity. At

the time the First Amendment was adopted, as today, there were those unscrupulous enough and skillful enough to use the deliberate or reckless falsehood as an effective political tool to unseat the public servant or even topple an administration. Cf. Reisman, Democracy and Defamation: Fair Game and Fair Comment I, 42 Col. L. Rev. 1085, 1088-1111 (1942). That speech is used as a tool for political ends does not automatically bring it under the protective mantle of the Constitution. For the use of the known lie as a tool is at once at odds with the premises of democratic government and with the orderly manner in which economic, social, or political change is to be effected. Calculated falsehood falls into that class of utterances which "are no essential part of any exposition of ideas, and are of such slight social value as a step to truth that any benefit that may be derived from them is clearly outweighed by the social interest in order and morality. . . ." *Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire*, 315 U. S. 568, 572. Hence the knowingly false statement and the false statement made with reckless disregard of the truth, do not enjoy constitutional protection.

II.

We find no difficulty in bringing the appellant's statement within the purview of criticism of the official conduct of public officials, entitled to the benefit of the *New York Times* rule. As the Louisiana Supreme Court viewed the statement, it constituted an attack upon the personal integrity of the judges, rather than on official conduct. In sustaining the finding of the trial court that the appellant's statement was defamatory, the Louisiana

Supreme Court held that ". . . the use of the words 'racketeering influences' when applied to anyone suggests and imputes that he has been influenced to practice fraud, deceit, trickery, cheating, and dishonesty"; that "The expression that the judges have enjoyed 300 days vacation out of 19 months suggests and connotes a violation of the 'Deadhead' statute, LSA-R. S. 14:138, Public Payroll Fraud"; that "Other expressions set out in the Bill of Information connote malfeasance in office. LSA-R. S. 4:134; Art. IX, Sec. 1, La. Const. of 1921." The court concluded that "Defendant's expressions . . . are not criticisms of a court trial or of the manner in which any one of the eight judges conducted his court when in session. The expressions charged contain personal attacks upon the integrity and honesty of the eight judges . . ." 244 La., at 834-835, 154 So. 2d, at 417-418.

We do not think, however, that appellant's statement may be considered as one constituting only a purely private defamation. The accusation concerned the judges' conduct of the business of the Criminal District Court.¹⁰

Of course, any criticism of the manner in which a public official performs his duties will tend to affect his private, as well as his public, reputation. The *New York Times* rule is not rendered inapplicable merely because an offi-

¹⁰In view of our result, we do not decide whether appellant's statement was factual or merely comment and whether a State may provide any remedy, civil or criminal, if defamatory comment alone, however vituperative, is directed at public officials. The Louisiana courts held that the privilege for fair comment was excluded in the present case by malice or lack of reasonable care, and not by the addition of factual assertions. For different formulations of comment, in the context of the common law fair-comment rule, see 1 Harper and James, *The Law of Torts*, § 5.26, at 458 (1956); Note, *Fair Comment*, 62 Harv. L. Rev. 1207, 1213 (1949); Restatement, *Torts*, §§ 606 comment (b), 567 (1938).

cial's private reputation, as well as his public reputation, is harmed. The public official rule protects the paramount public interest in a free flow of information to the people concerning public officials, their servants. To this end, anything which might touch on an official's fitness for office is relevant. Few personal attributes are more germane to fitness for office than dishonesty, malfeasance, or improper motivation, even though these characteristics may also affect the official's private character.¹¹ As the Kansas Supreme Court said in *Coleman v. MacLennan*, speaking of candidates:

Manifestly a candidate must surrender to public scrutiny and discussion so much of his private character as affects his fitness for office, and the liberal rule requires no more. But in measuring the extent of a candidate's profert of character it should always be remembered that the people have good authority for believing that grapes do not grow on thorns nor figs on thistles. [78 Kan. 711, 739, 98 P. 281, 291 (1908).]

III.

Applying the principles of the *New York Times* case, we hold that the Louisiana statute, as authoritatively interpreted by the Supreme Court of Louisiana, incorporates constitutionally invalid standards in the context of criticism of the official conduct of public officials. For, contrary to the *New York Times* rule, which absolutely prohibits punishment of truthful criticism, the statute directs punishment for true statements made

¹¹ See, e. g., Vernon's Ann. Tex. Penal Code, 1953, Art. 1290 (2).

with "actual malice," see LSA-R. S. § 14:48; *State v. Cox*, —— La. ——, 167 So. 2d 352, 355 (1964), handed down after the *New York Times* decision; Bennett, *The Louisiana Criminal Code*, 5 La. L. Rev. 6, 34 (1942). And "actual malice" is defined in the decisions below to mean "hatred, ill will or enmity or a wanton desire to injure . . ." 244 La., at 851, 154 So. 2d, at 423. The statute is also unconstitutional as interpreted to cover false statements against public officials. The *New York Times* standard forbids the punishment of false statements, unless made with knowledge of their falsity or in reckless disregard of whether they are true or false. But the Louisiana statute punishes false statements without regard to that test if made with ill-will; even if ill-will is not established, a false statement concerning public officials can be punished if not made in the reasonable belief of its truth. The Louisiana Supreme Court affirmed the conviction solely on the ground that the evidence sufficed to support the trial court's finding of ill-will, enmity, or a wanton desire to injure. But the trial court also rested the conviction on additional findings that the statement was false and not made in the reasonable belief of its truth. The judge said:

It is inconceivable to me that the Defendant could have had a reasonable belief, which could be defined as an honest belief, that not one but all eight of these Judges of the Criminal District Court were guilty of what he charged them with in the defamatory statement. These men have been honored . . . with very high offices . . . It is inconceivable to me that all of them could have been guilty of all of the

accusations made against them. Therefore, I do not believe that the qualified privilege under LSA-R. S., Title 14, Section 49, is applicable . . .

This is not a holding applying the *New York Times* test. The reasonable-belief standard applied by the trial judge is not the same as the reckless disregard of truth standard. According to the trial court's opinion, a reasonable belief is one which "an ordinarily prudent man might be able to assign a just and fair reason for"; the suggestion is that under this test the immunity from criminal responsibility in the absence of ill-will disappears on proof that the exercise of ordinary care would have revealed that the statement was false. The test which we laid down in *New York Times* is not keyed to ordinary care; defeasance of the privilege is conditioned, not on mere negligence, but on reckless disregard for the truth.

Reversed.

MR. JUSTICE BLACK, with whom MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS joins, concurring.

For reasons stated at greater length in my opinions concurring in *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U. S. 254, 293, and dissenting in *Beauharnais v. Illinois*, 343 U. S. 250, 267, as well as in the opinion of MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS in this case, *infra*, p. ——, I concur in reversing the conviction of appellant Garrison, based as it is purely on his public discussion and criticism of public officials. I believe that the First Amendment, made applicable to the States by the Fourteenth, protects every person from having a state or the federal government fine, imprison, or assess damages against him when he has been guilty of no conduct, see *Giboney v. Empire Storage*, 336 U. S. 490, 498, other than expressing an opinion, even though others may believe that his views are unwholesome, unpatriotic, stupid or dangerous. I believe that the Court is mistaken if it thinks that requiring proof that statements were "malicious" or "defamatory" will really create any substantial hurdle to block public officials from punishing those who criticize the way they conduct their office. Indeed, "malicious," "seditious," and other such evil-sounding words often have been invoked to punish people for expressing their views on public affairs. Fining men or sending them to jail for criticizing public officials not only jeopardizes the free, open public discussion which our Constitution guarantees, but can wholly stifle it. I would hold now and not wait to hold later, compare *Betts v. Brady*, 316 U. S. 455, overruled in *Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U. S. 335, that there is absolutely no place in this country for the old, discredited English Star Chamber law of seditious criminal libel.

MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS, whom MR. JUSTICE BLACK joins, concurring.

I am in hearty agreement with the conclusion of the Court that this prosecution for a seditious libel was unconstitutional. Yet I feel that the gloss which the Court has put on "the freedom of speech" in the First Amendment to reach that result (and like results in other cases) makes that basic guarantee almost unrecognizable.¹

Recently in *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U. S. 254, a majority of the Court held that criticism of an official for official conduct was protected from state civil libel laws by the First and Fourteenth Amendments, unless there was proof of actual malice. *Id.*, at 279. We now hold that proof of actual malice is relevant to seditious libel—that seditious libel will lie for a knowingly false statement or one made with reckless disregard of the truth.

If malice is all that is needed, inferences from facts as found by the jury will easily oblige. How can we sit in review on a cold record and find no evidence of malice (cf. *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U. S., at 285-288) when it is the commonplace of life that heat and

¹ The Constitution says in the First Amendment that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech"; and the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment puts the States under the same restraint. There is one school of thought, so far in the minority, which holds that the due process freedom of speech honored by the Fourteenth Amendment is a watered-down version of the First Amendment freedom of speech. See my Brother HARLAN in *Roth v. United States*, 354 U. S. 476, 500-503. While that view has never obtained, the construction which the majority has given the First Amendment has been burdened with somewhat the same kind of qualifications and conditions.

passion subtly turn to malice in actual fact? If "reckless disregard of the truth" is the basis of seditious libel, that nebulous standard could be easily met. The presence of "actual malice" is made critical in seditious libel, as well as in civil actions involving charges against public officials, when in truth there is nothing in the Constitution about it, any more than there is about "clear and present danger."

While the First Amendment remains the same, the gloss which the Court has written on it in this field of the discussion of public issues robs it of much vitality.

Why does "the freedom of speech" that the Court is willing to protect turn out to be so pale and tame?

It is because, as my Brother BLACK has said,² the Bill of Rights is constantly watered-down through judicial "balancing" of what the Constitution says and what judges think is needed for a well-ordered society.

As Irving Brant recently said: "The balancing test developed in recent years by our Supreme Court does not

² The Bill of Rights and the Federal Government, in *The Great Rights* (Cahn ed. 1963), p. 60:

"In reality this [balancing] approach returns us to the state of legislative supremacy which existed in England and which the Framers were so determined to change once and for all. On the one hand, it denies the judiciary its constitutional power to measure acts of Congress by the standards set down in the Bill of Rights. On the other hand, though apparently reducing judicial powers by saying that acts of Congress may be held unconstitutional only when they are found to have no rational legislative basis, this approach really gives the Court, along with Congress, a greater power, that of overriding the plain commands of the Bill of Rights on a finding of weighty public interest. In effect, it changes the direction of our form of government from a government of limited powers to a government in which Congress may do anything that courts believe to be 'reasonable.'"

disarm the Government of power to trench upon the field in which the Constitution says 'Congress shall make no law.' The balancing test does exactly what is done by its spiritual parent, the British 'common law of seditious libel,' under which (to repeat the words of May), 'Every one was a libeler who outraged the sentiments of the dominant party.' Seditious Libel: Myth and Reality, 39 N.Y.U.L.Rev. 1, 18-19 (1964).

Beauharnais v. Illinois, 343 U.S. 250, a case decided by the narrowest of margins, should be overruled as a misfit in our constitutional system and as out of line with the dictates of the First Amendment. I think it is time to face the fact that the only line drawn by the Constitution is between "speech" on the one side and conduct or overt acts on the other. The two often do blend. I have expressed the idea before: "Freedom of expression can be suppressed if, and to the extent that, it is so closely brigaded with illegal action as to be an inseparable part of it." *Roth v. United States*, 354 U.S., at 514 (dissenting opinion). Unless speech is so brigaded with overt acts of that kind there is nothing that may be punished; and no semblance of such a case is made out here.

I think little need be added to what Mr. Justice Holmes said nearly a half century ago:

I wholly disagree with the argument of the Government that the First Amendment left the common law as to seditious libel in force. History seems to me against the notion. I had conceived that the United States through many years had shown its

repentance for the Sedition Act of 1798,³ by repaying fines that it imposed. *Abrams v. United States*, 250 U. S. 616, 630 (dissenting opinion).

The philosophy of the Sedition Act of 1798 which punished "false, scandalous and malicious" writings (1 Stat. 596) is today allowed to be applied by the States. Yet Irving Brant has shown that seditious libel was "entirely the creation of the Star Chamber."⁴ It is disquieting to know that one of its instruments of destruction is abroad in the land today.

APPENDIX

Madison's Address, January 23, 1799:

"The sedition act presents a scene which was never expected by the early friends of the Constitution. It was then admitted that the State's sovereignties were only diminished by powers specifically enumerated, or necessary to carry the specified powers into effect. Now, Federal authority is deduced from implication; and from the existence of State law, it is inferred that Congress possess a similar power of legislation; whence Congress will be

³ Madison's views on the Sedition Act—a federal enactment—are relevant here, now that the First Amendment is applicable to the States. I have therefore appended his views as an Appendix.

⁴ 39 N. Y. U. L. Rev. 1, 11. "What is called today the common-law doctrine of seditious libel is in fact the creation of the Court of Star Chamber, the most iniquitous tribunal in English history. It has been injected into the common law solely by the fiat of Coke and by subsequent decisions and opinions of English judges who perpetuated the vicious procedures by which the Star Chamber stifled criticism of the government and freedom of political opinion. If seditious libel has any genuine common-law affiliation, it is by illegitimate descent from constructive treason and heresy, both of which are totally repugnant to the Constitution of the United States." Brant, *supra*, at 5.

endowed with a power of legislation in all cases whatsoever, and the States will be stripped of every right reserved, by the concurrent claims of a paramount Legislature.

"The sedition act is the offspring of these tremendous pretensions, which inflict a death-wound on the sovereignty of the States.

"For the honor of American understanding, we will not believe that the people have been allured into the adoption of the Constitution by an affectation of defining powers, whilst the *preamble* would admit a construction which would erect the will of Congress into a power paramount in all cases, and therefore limited in none. On the contrary, it is evident that the objects for which the Constitution was formed were deemed attainable only by a particular enumeration and specification of each power granted to the Federal Government; reserving all others to the people, or to the States. And yet it is in vain we search for any specified power embracing the right of legislation against the freedom of the press.

"Had the States been despoiled of their sovereignty by the generality of the preamble, and had the Federal Government been endowed with whatever they should judge to be instrumental towards union, justice, tranquillity, common defence, general welfare, and the preservation of liberty, nothing could have been more frivolous than an enumeration of powers.

"It is vicious in the extreme to calumniate meritorious public servants; but it is both artful and vicious to arouse

the public indignation against calumny in order to conceal usurpation. Calumny is forbidden by the laws, usurpation by the Constitution. Calumny injures individuals, usurpation, States. Calumny may be redressed by the common judicatures; usurpation can only be controlled by the act of society. Ought *usurpation*, which is most mischievous, to be rendered less hateful by *calumny*, which, though injurious, is in a degree less pernicious? But the laws for the correction of calumny were not defective. Every libellous writing or expression might receive its punishment in the State courts, from juries summoned by an officer, who does not receive his appointment from the President, and is under no influence to court the pleasure of Government, whether it injured public officers or private citizens. Nor is there any distinction in the Constitution empowering Congress exclusively to punish calumny directed against an officer of the General Government; so that a construction assuming the power of protecting the reputation of a citizen officer will extend to the case of any other citizen, and open to Congress a right of legislation in every conceivable case which can arise between individuals.

"In answer to this, it is urged that every Government possesses an inherent power of self-preservation, entitling it to do whatever it shall judge necessary for that purpose.

"This is a repetition of the doctrine of implication and expediency in different language, and admits of a similar and decisive answer, namely, that as the powers of Congress are defined, powers inherent, implied, or expedient,

are obviously the creatures of ambition; because the care expended in defining powers would otherwise have been superfluous. Powers extracted from such sources will be indefinitely multiplied by the aid of armies and patronage, which, with the impossibility of controlling them by any demarcation, would presently terminate reasoning, and ultimately swallow up the State sovereignties.

"So insatiable is a love of power that it has resorted to a distinction between the freedom and licentiousness of the press for the purpose of converting the third amendment* of the Constitution, which was dictated by the most lively anxiety to preserve that freedom, into an instrument for abridging it. Thus usurpation even justifies itself by a precaution against usurpation; and thus an amendment universally designed to quiet every fear is adduced as the source of an act which has produced general terror and alarm.

"The distinction between liberty and licentiousness is still a repetition of the Protean doctrine of implication, which is ever ready to work its ends by varying its shape. By its help, the judge as to what is licentious may escape through any constitutional restriction. Under it men of a particular religious opinion might be excluded from office, because such exclusion would not amount to an establishment of religion, and because it might be said that their opinions are licentious. And under it Congress might denominate a religion to be heretical and licentious, and proceed to its suppression. Remember that precedents once established are so much positive power; and

*The First Amendment was Article Third in those submitted by Congress to the States on March 4, 1789.

that the nation which reposes on the pillow of political confidence, will sooner or later end its political existence in a deadly lethargy. Remember, also, that it is to the press mankind are indebted for having dispelled the clouds which long encompassed religion, for disclosing her genuine lustre and disseminating her salutary doctrines.

"The sophistry of a distinction between the liberty and the licentiousness of the press is so forcibly exposed in a late memorial from our late envoys to the Minister of the French Republic, that we here present it to you in their own words:

"The genius of the Constitution, and the opinion of the people of the United States, cannot be overruled by those who administer the Government. Among those principles deemed sacred in America, among those sacred rights considered as forming the bulwark of their liberty, which the Government contemplates with awful reverence and would approach only with the most cautious circumspection, there is no one of which the importance is more deeply impressed on the public mind than the liberty of the press. That this *liberty* is often carried to excess; that it has sometimes degenerated into *licentiousness*, is seen and lamented, but the remedy has not yet been discovered. *Perhaps it is an evil inseparable from the good with which it is allied; perhaps it is a shoot which cannot be stripped from the stalk without wounding vitally the plant from which it is torn.* However desirable those measures might be which might correct without enslaving the press, they have never yet been devised in America. No regulations exist which enable the Gov-

ernment to suppress whatever calumnies or invectives any individual may choose to offer to the public eye, or to punish such calumnies and invectives otherwise than by a legal prosecution in courts which are alike open to all who consider themselves as injured.'

"As if we were bound to look for security from the personal probity of Congress amidst the frailties of man, and not from the barriers of the Constitution, it has been urged that the accused under the sedition act is allowed to prove the truth of the charge. This argument will not for a moment disguise the unconstitutionality of the act, if it be recollect that opinions as well as facts are made punishable, and that the truth of an opinion is not susceptible of proof. By subjecting the truth of opinion to the regulation, fine, and imprisonment, to be inflicted by those who are of a different opinion, the free range of the human mind is injuriously restrained. The sacred obligations of religion flow from the due exercise of opinion, in the solemn discharge of which man is accountable to his God alone; yet, under this precedent the truth of religion itself may be ascertained, and its pretended licentiousness punished by a jury of a different creed from that held by the person accused. This law, then, commits the double sacrilege of arresting reason in her progress towards perfection, and of placing in a state of danger the free exercise of religious opinions. But where does the Constitution allow Congress to create crimes and inflict punishment, provided they allow the accused to exhibit evidence in his defense? This doctrine, united with the assertion, that sedition is a common law offence, and therefore within the correcting power of Congress,

opens at once the hideous volumes of penal law, and turns loose upon us the utmost invention of insatiable malice and ambition, which in all ages have debauched morals, depressed liberty, shackled religion, supported despotism, and deluged the scaffold with blood." VI Writings of James Madison, 1790-1802 (Hunt ed. 1906), pp. 333-337.

MR. JUSTICE GOLDBERG, concurring.

MR. JUSTICE GOLDWATER,
I agree with the Court that there is "no difficulty in bringing the appellant's statement within the purview of criticism of the official conduct of public officials" *Ante*, at 12. In *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, 376 U. S. 254, 297, I expressed my conviction "that the Constitution accords citizens and press an unconditional freedom to criticize official conduct." *Id.*, at 305. *New York Times* was a civil libel case; this is a criminal libel prosecution. In my view, "if the rule that libel on government has no place in our Constitution is to have real meaning, then libel [criminal or civil] on the official conduct of the governors likewise can have no place in our Constitution." *Id.*, at 299.

"A FAREWELL TO JUSTICE" -- JIM GARRISON

PUBLISHER	DATE SUBMITTED	DATE OF REPLY
McGraw-Hill Book Company		Rejected 10/6/82
Simon & Schuster		Rejected 10/12/82
Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc.	3/13/84	Rejected 4/9/84
Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.	4/10/84	
Putnam Publishing Group	11/2/84	Rejected 3/15/85
Lyle Stuart, Inc.	2/18/85	Rejected 3/15/85
William Morrow & Company, Inc. (Beech Tree Books)	4/9/85	Rejected 4/24/85
Houghton Mifflin Company	5/15/85	Rejected 6/7/85
Holt, Rinehart and Winston (Henry Holt & Co.)	8/8/85	OPEN 4/86
Beacon Press	11/8/85	Rejected 1/1/86
Bantam Books, Inc.	11/18/85	Rejected 1/27/86
Dell Publishing Co., Inc.	1/23/86	OPEN 4/86
Freedom Magazine (Submitted by J. Garrison)	2/ /86	OPEN 4/86
Franklin Watts, Inc.	3/14/86	Rejected 3/27/86
Paragon House Publishers	4/25/86	OPEN 4/86 <i>Sort of See attached.</i>

PARAGON HOUSE PUBLISHERS

2 HAMMARSKJÖLD PLAZA NEW YORK NY 10017 212 223 6433
TELEX: 220759 ICF UR

May 19, 1986

Pamela G. Ahearn
Southern Writers
Suite 1111
333 St. Charles Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Dear Pamela Ahearn:

Thanks for Jim Garrison's proposal. I know who he is and respect his work but am not sure there is reason for another book on this subject.

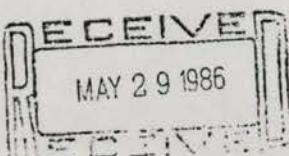
Can you tell me what's new and different about this book? I'll be glad to take a look at it.

Best,

Ken Stuart ^(ap)

Ken Stuart
Editor-in-Chief

KS/ap



Southern Writers

AN AUTHORS AGENCY • SUITE 1111 333 ST. CHARLES AVENUE • NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130 • 504/525-6390

June 3, 1986

Mr. Peter Miller
The Peter Miller Agency, Inc.
1021 Avenue of the Americas
Suite 301
New York, NY 10018

Re: "A FAREWELL TO JUSTICE" by Jim Garrison

Dear Peter Miller:

I enjoyed talking with you, and Southern Writers is pleased to co-op the agency relationship with Peter Miller, atypical as it is. But atypical or not, Jim Garrison explains that he "just wants two agents" and will compensate both in the event of a sale by either.

History of Southern Writers' submissions enclosed.

The book was placed with Southern Writers on February 29, 1984; the submissions of 1982 were by the author direct.

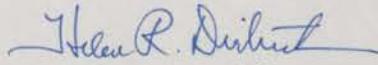
I talked with Chuck Adams of Dell today, and learned that, although he thinks there is a great market for this book, Dell has decided not to undertake it at this time.

Our editor, Pam Ahearn, is vacationing with her parents on Long Island and can be reached at (516) 747-2390.

Enclosed find copy of Paragon House Publishers' Ken Stuart's letter of May 19. You might want to give him a ring.

Keep us posted and good wishes for a quick sale.

Sincerely,



Helen R. Dietrich
President

hrd:aa

cc: The Honorable Jim Garrison
Judge
4th. Circuit Court of Appeals
421 Loyola Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70112

For: JG Home file.

MEMORANDUM

April 14, 1967

TO: JIM GARRISON, District Attorney
FROM: DANIEL J. JONES, Accountant, O.M.
RE: EXPENDITURES FROM FINES & FEES ACCOUNT IN
CONNECTION WITH SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

The following is a list of expenses in connection with our Special Investigation:

DATE	CK.	NAME	CK.	AMT.	PURPOSE
11-28-66	3691	Louis Ivon	993.00	522.36	San Francisco, Cal.
12-06-66	3756	John P. Volz		64.90	Miami, Fla.
12-16-66	3821	John P. Volz		500.00	Retainer (Thomas Bethel)
12-29-66	3912	Frank Klein		345.00	Special Counsel-Sp. Inv
12-27-66	PC 219	Andrew Sciambra		21.00	-Sp. Inv
12-20-66	PC 216	G. Eckert		8.01	Electrical Supplies
					Sp. Inv
12-06-66	PC 214	John Volz		10.00	Sp. Inv
1-31-67	3953	Loisel & Niedermeier		22.80	Angola, La. Sp. Inv
1-28-67	3952	Alcock & Ivon	312.00	222.00	Miami, Fla. Sp. Inv
1-28-67	3951	Sedgebeer & Jonau	582.00	565.89	Miami, Fla. Sp. Inv
1-27-67	3948	Alvin Oser		37.22	Covington & Slidell
					Sp. Inv
1-27-67	3947	Sedgebeer		14.37	Additional Expense on Miami trip 1-3-67
1-27-67	3946	Loisel & Jonau		17.80	Angola, La. Sp. Inv
1-23-67	3943	Meloche (Otillio & Ward)		200.00	Miami, Fla. Sp. Inv
1-20-67	3939	D'Alton Williams		300.00	?
1-20-67	3938	Alvin Oser		9.14	Slidell, La. Sp. Inv
1-20-67	3937	Louis Ivon		25.00	Mrs. Delphine P. Robert
1-20-67	3936	Bernard Torres		598.00	?
1-19-67	3935	Louis Ivon		500.00	T. Bethel-Retainer
1-19-67	3934	Louis Ivon (T. Bethel)		203.00	Dallas, Texas-T. Bethel
					Washington Sp. Inv
1-19-67	3933	James Alcock		160.00	Miami, Fla.
					New York, N.Y. Sp. Inv
1-18-67	3932	Airtaxi, Inc.		41.25	Gonzales & Oser Sp. Inv
1-18-67	3931	Frank Meloche (Ward-Otillio)	200.00		Maini, Fla. Sp. Inv
1-13-67	3927	Charles Jonau		14.90	Laurel, Miss. Sp. Inv
1-12-67	3924	So. Research Co.		131.05	Inv. Ferrie Sp. Inv
1-12-67	3920	John P. Volz	133.00	123.15	Dallas, Texas Sp. Inv
1-06-67	3918	Lester Otillio	427.00	cancelled	Miami, Fla. Sp. Inv
1-05-67	3917	Thomas Duffy	364.75	289.07	Miami, Fla. Sp. Inv
1-04-67	3916	Duffy, Sedgebeer, Simms, Navarre		821.00	Miami, Fla. Sp. Inv
1-04-67	3915	James Alcock	175.03	100.20	Houston, Texas Sp. Inv
2-09-67	4000	Louis Ivon		100.00	Retainer
					Alfred O. Ortiz Sp. Inv
2-09-67	3997	Andrew Sciambra		23.80	Baton Rouge
					2-2-67 Sp. Inv
2-09-67	3996	Andrew Sciambra		23.80	Baton Rouge
					2-1-67 Sp. Inv

TO: JIM GARRISON

April 14, 1967

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DATE	CK.	NAME	CK.	AMT.	PURPOSE
2-03-67	3986	Eastern Airlines Volz		25.88	Shreveport, La. Sp. Inv
"	"	Eastern Airlines Volz		48.93	Miami, Fla. Sp. Inv
"	"	Eastern Airlines Volz		48.93	Return to N.O. Sp. Inv
2-03-67	3982	Doubleday Book Shops		13.16	Books (Inquest & Whitewash) Sp. Inv
2-03-67	3980	John P. Volz		206.30	Dallas, Texas Sp. Inv
1-04-67	PC 221	Superintendant of Documents		76.00	26 Volumes Warren Report
1-18-67	PC 230	Sedgebeer & Jonau		7.00	St. Tammany Parish Sp. Inv
2-03-67	3978	Andrew Sciambra		33.33	Monroe, La. Sp. Inv
2-03-67	3977	Alvin Oser		11.15	Covington, La. Sp. Inv
2-03-67	3976	George Eckert		3.83	Elec. Supplies Sp. Inv
2-03-67	3975	Andrew Sciambra		22.50	Gas-Jan. Sp. Inv
2-03-67	3974	Richard Burnes		3.50	St. Tammany Toll & Trans. Sp. Inv
2-03-67	3973	Alberto Fowler		158.31	Travel Expense Sp. Inv
2-03-67	3972	Louis Ivon		50.00	Records Sp. Inv
2-01-67	3970	D'Alton Williams		300.00	?
2-15-67	4033	Eastern Airlines Volz		25.88	Shreveport, La. Sp. Inv
"	"	Garrison		51.77	" "
2-15-67	4029	Doubleday Book Shop		6.19	The Invisible Scar
2-15-67	4025	N.O. Private Patrol		55.50	Watchman Service
2-13-67	4008	Alfredo's Cameras		42.39	Photo. Supplies Sp. Inv
2-20-67	4073	Alfredo's Cameras		87.17	" " Sp. Inv
2-17-67	4072	D'Alton Williams		300.00	?
2-17-67	4061	Emilio Santana		30.00	Travel Expense Sp. Inv
2-17-67	4060	Louis Ivon		20.00	Jimmy Johnson Sp. Inv
2-15-67	4042	Alfredo's Cameras		8.32	Photo Supplies Sp. Inv
3-27-67	4134	Alfredo's Cameras		32.76	" " Sp. Inv
2-09-67	PC 236	Richard Burnes		20.25	Transcripts & Records Sp. Inv
2-15-67	PC 239	Otillio		6.00	Travel Expense Sp. Inv
2-15-67	PC 238	Eckert		10.97	Gas, Parking, & Supplies Sp. Inv
3-20-67	4116	Kelly Services, Inc.		117.00	Extra Stenos Sp. Inv
3-20-67	4112	Alfredo's Cameras		4.48	Photo Supplies Sp. Inv
3-07-67	4095	Jasper Ewing		37.44	Rental Tape Recorders Sp. Inv
3-07-67	4094	The Fox Company		13.52	Photo Supplies Sp. Inv
3-28-67	4144	Louis Ivon		500.00	Retainer T. Bethel Sp. Inv
3-27-67	4142	Kelly Services		202.31	Extra Stenos Sp. Inv
4-12-67	4131	Le Petit Motel		25.26	Sanata Sp. Inv
4-12-67	4170	Right & Cummings		231.76	Travel Expense Sp. Inv
4-12-67	4169	Industrial Photography		54.76	Prints-Gurvich Sp. Inv
4-12-67	4168	Trans-Gulf Seaplane Service		55.00	Gurvich Sp. Inv
4-12-67	4167	Airtaxi Service		21.25	Areal Survey Hammond Sp. Inv
4-12-67	4166	Esmond A. Fatter		457.50	½ Medical & Professional Services
4-12-67	4165	Trowbridge E. Sebree		381.76	Plane Rental

TO: JIM GARRISON

April 14, 1967

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DATE	CK.	NAME	CK.	AMT.	PURPOSE
4-12-67	4163	Andrew Sciambra		50.00	Gas-Feb. & March
3-27-67	PC 253	Harold Weisberg		15.00	Sp. Inv
4-10-67	4161	Mrs. Lillie Mae Maines		246.00	Whitewash 1,2,3 Sp. Inv
4-06-67	4154	Kelly Services		192.99	Travel Expense Sp. Inv
4-13-67	4175	Alfredo's Cameras		8.11	Extra Stenos Sp. Inv
4-12-67	4182	Eastern Airlines			Photo Supplies Sp. Inv
		James Alcock		84.90	New York 1-18 Sp. Inv
"	"	James Alcock		75.50	Miami, Fla. 1-19
"	"	James Alcock		89.15	N.Y. Trip 1-19 Sp. Inv
"	"	James Alcock		48.93	Miami, Fla. 2-3 Sp. Inv
"	"	John Volz		89.15	New York 1-17 Sp. Inv
"	"	James Alcock		46.60	Miami, Fla. 1-28
4-13-67		Kelly Services		<u>121.88</u>	Extra Stenos Sp. Inv
				<u>11,090.98</u>	

The following invoices are on motions to be signed and processed
Not Paid as of This Memo:

3-23-67 Motion	Jasper Ewing & Sons	74.94	Recorder Rental
3-23-67 "	Doubleday Book Shop	96.70	Books
3- -67 "	Alfredo's Cameras	<u>10.30</u>	Photo Supplies
		<u>181.94</u>	

The following invoices are to be processed for payment
Not Paid as of This Memo:

4-06-67	Alfredo's Cameras	29.95	Photo Supplies
4-18-67	Alfredo's Cameras	76.54	" "
3-30-67	The Midlothian Mirror	3.05	Book (Forgive My Grief)
4-05-67	Jasper Ewing & Sons	18.22	Recorder Rental
	Eastern Airlines		
	Jim Garrison	130.94	Las Vegas 3-5
	Jim Garrison	130.57	Las Angeles 3-12
	Louis Ivon	41.84	Dallas, Texas 2-21
	Charles Ward	41.84	Dallas, Texas 2-21
	Louis Ivon	41.84	Dallas, Texas 2-20
	Charles Ward	41.84	Dallas, Texas 2-20
4-07-67	Kelly Services	21.94	Extra Stenos
4-07-67	Kelly Services	42.63	Extra Stenos
4-07-67	Kelly Services	45.50	Extra Stenos
4-03-67	Cambias Office Supplies	<u>110.93</u>	Rental on Typewriters
		777.63	

The above does not include telephone calls or telegrams as I am
unable to distinguish between routine and special at this time.

The above also does not include any reimbursement to Mr. William
Gurvich for expenses or fees.

The above information was obtained from our records of motions
and invoices received as of this date, but does not include any expenses
that may have been incurred of which I have received no invoice.

TOTAL PAID EXPENSES	11,090.98
TOTAL EXPENSES ON MOTIONS	181.94
TOTAL EXPENSES ON INVOICE	<u>777.63</u>
GRAND TOTAL	12,050.55

New Orleans Locations

Lafayette Square area

Camp and Lafayette Street

Banister's office
The Crescent City Garage (Alba)
The Reily Coffee Company
Mancuso's Restaurant
Secret Service
O.N.I.

Masonic Temple area

300 block, St. Charles

The Balter Building
F.B.I.
C.I.A.

D.A.'s Office, N.O.

2700 Tulane Avenue

D.F. residence

3300 La. Avenue Pkwy.

L.O. residence

Magazine Street

C.J. residence

1313 Dauphine Street

K.T. residence

1800 block Dauphine St.

G.B. residence

Moss Street

Lacombe, Louisiana

William J. McLaney

4313 Encampment Street

written autopsy, JFK

A63.572

Kennedy John F.

Date of birth — — 1917

Date of death 11/22/63

Place of death 1⁰⁰ CST Dallas, Tex.

Place of autopsy 1⁰⁰ EST Bethesda, Md.

Clinical Summary

According to available information the deceased President John F. Kennedy, was riding in an open car in a motorcade during an official visit to Dallas, Texas on 22 Nov. 1963. The president was sitting in the right rear seat with Mrs. Kennedy seated on the same seat to his left. Sitting directly in front of the president was Gov. John B. Connally of Texas and directly in front of Mrs. Kennedy sat Mrs. Connally. The vehicle was moving at approximately 40 mph. The car drove down an incline into an underpass that leads to a freeway route to the Dallas Trade Mart. When the president was to ^{drive} ~~drive~~ an allusion I have shot my head and the president fell ~~forward~~ to the floor of the vehicle.

bleeding from the head. (Gurnee Connally
was seriously wounded by the same gunfire).
According to newspaper reports (Washington
Post Nov. 33, 1963) Bob Jackson, a Dallas
Times Herald photographer, said he looked
around as he heard the shots and saw a
rifle barrel disappearing into a window on
an upper floor of the nearby Texas School
Book Depository building.

Shortly following the wounding of the
two men the car was driven to Parkland
Hospital. In the emergency room of that
hospital the president was attended by
Dr. Malcolm Perry. Telephone communication
with Dr. Perry on Nov. 33, 1963 developed
the following information relative to the
operations made by Dr. Perry and
procedures performed there prior to death.

Dr. Perry noted the massive
wound of the head and a second, punting
wound, of the low anterior neck in
a proximally the middle. A tracheotomy
was performed by extending the latter

For Peashuing Jewels
With all best wishes
Handelbury

○ 6 ○

wound. At this point bloody air was noted bubbling from the wound and an injury to the left lateral wall of the trachea was observed. Incisions were made in the upper anterior chest wall laterally to combat possible sub-cutaneous emphysema. Intravenous infusions of blood and saline were begun and oxygen was administered. Despite these measures cardiac arrest occurred and despite chest cardiac massage failed to re-establish cardiac action. The president was pronounced dead approximately thirty to forty minutes after receiving his wounds.

The remains were transported via the presidential plane to Washington D.C. and subsequently to the Naval Medical School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md. for post-mortem examination.

General Description of Body. The body is that of a muscular, well developed and well nourished adult Caucasian male measuring 5' 8 1/2 inches and weighing approximately

170 lbs. There is beginning rigor mortis,
minimal dependent livor mortis of the dorsum
and early algor mortis. The hair is
reddish-brown and abundant, the eyes are
(the rt. pupil measuring 3 mm. in
diameter, the left 4 mm.) There is
edema and ecchymosis of the inner canthus
region of the left eye lid measuring approximately
1.5 cm. in greatest diameter. There is edema
and ecchymosis diffusely over the rt. supra-
orbital ridge with decreased mobility of
the underlying bone. (The remainder
of the scalp will be described with the
skull.) There is dotted blood on the
extremities but otherwise the ear, nose
and mouth are essentially unremarkable.
The teeth are in excellent repair and there
is some pallor of the oral mucous
membrane.

Situated on the upper rt. posterior
thigh just above the upper border of
the scapula there is a 7 x 4 mm. oval
~~laceration~~ wound. This wound is incised

CH 271

to be 14 cm. from the tip of the st. acromion process and 14 cm. below the tip of the st. mastoid process.

Situated in the low anterior neck & approximately the level of the third and fourth tracheal rings is a 6.5 cm. long transverse wound with widely gaping irregular edges. (The depth and character of these wounds will be further described below.)

Situated on the anterior chest wall in the nipple line are situated 3 cm. long recent transverse surgical incisions into the subcutaneous tissue. The one on the left is situated 11 cm. cephalad to the nipple and the one on the right 8 cm. cephalad to the nipple. There is no hemorrhage or ecchymosis associated with these wounds. A similar deep wound measuring 3 cm. in length is situated on the antero-lateral aspect of the right mid arm. Situated on the antero-lateral aspect of scapulae is a

recent 2 cm. transverse incision into the
sub-cutaneous tissue.

There is an old well healed 8 cm.
Mc Burney abdominal incision. On the
further specimen the midline is an old, well
healed 15 cm. scar, situated on the
upper antero-lateral aspect of the L.
Thigh is an old, well healed 8 cm scar.

Middle Wounds

1. There is a large irregular defect of the
scalp and skull on the right involving
chiefly the parietal bone but extending
somewhat into the temporal and occipital
regions. In this region there is an
acute absence of scalp and bone producing
a defect which measures approximately
15 cm. in greatest diameter.

From the irregular margin of the
above scalp defect tears extend in a radiating
fashion into more or less intact scalp
as follows:

(a) From the right inferior temporo -

painted margin anterior to the t. ex to
a point slightly above the tongue.

2) From the anterior part of margin anteriorly on the forehead to approximately 4 cm. above the st. orbital ridge.

c) From the left margin of the main sheet across the midline anteriorly for a distance of approximately 8 cm.

(d) From the same starting point as
(c) 100 m apart. Estimated

5) 10 cm posterior - axillary.
Situated in the posterior scalp approximately
3.5 cm laterally to the right and slightly
above the external occipital protuberance.
Is a ~~longitudinal~~ transverse and tangential to the
surface of the scalp measuring 15 x 6 mm.
In the underlying bone is a corresponding

In the underlying bone is a corresponding
posterior window through both plates of
the shell which exhibits a portion of
the maxillaries of the ammonite from
the inner aspect of the shell.
Very easily visible in the above described
is a small cavity and extending from it
is surrounded by a thin membrane,
close inspection proves to represent

(8)

The major portion of the right cerebral hemisphere. At this point it is noted that the falx cerebri is extremely elevated with disruption of the superior sagittal sinus.

Upon reflecting the scalp multiple complete fracture lines are seen to radiate from both the large diploë at the vertex and the smaller posterior wound at the occiput. These vary greatly in length and direction the longest measuring approximately 19 cm. These result in the production of numerous fragments which vary in size from a few millimeters to 10 cm. in greatest diameter.

The complexity of these fractures and the fragments thus produced tax satisfactorily verbal description and are better appreciated in photographs and ~~x~~ roentgenograms which are prepared.

The brain is removed and preserved for further study following formalin fixation.

Received as separate specimens are three fragments of skull bone which in

(9)

aggregate roughly approximate the dimensions of the large sized described above. At one angle of the length of this fragment is a portion of the perimeter of a roughly circular wound of skin which exhibits ~~irregular~~ ^{irregular} ~~edges~~ ^{edges} of the latter ~~area~~ and is estimated to measure approximately 3.5 to 3.8 cm in diameter. Roentgenograms of this fragment reveal minute ~~fragments~~ ^{particles} of metal in the bone at this margin. Roentgenograms of the skull reveal multiple minute metallic fragments along a line corresponding with a line joining the above described ~~small~~ ^{small} ~~area~~ ^{area} of the wound and the L. supra-orbital ridge. From the surface of the dimpled L. cerebral cortex two small irregularly shaped fragments of metal are recovered. These measure 7 x 3 mm & 3 x 1 mm. They are placed in the custody of agents Francis X. O'Neil Jr. and James W. Stults of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who expected a receipt thereon (attached).
2. The second wound of entry is that

CR 371

described above in the upper st. posterior
 thorax. Below the skin there is ecchymosis
 of sub-cutaneous tissue and musculature.
 The muscle path through the fascia and
 musculature cannot easily be traced. The
^{especially} wound of stet was that described by Dr.
 Malcolm Penny of Dallas in the lower anterior
 cervical region. When observed by Dr.
 Penny the wound measured a "few
 millimeters in diameter" however it was
 extended as a tracheotomy incision and thus
 its character is distorted at the time of
 autopsy. However there is considerable
 ecchymosis of the strap muscles of the st.
 neck and of the fascia about the trachea
 adjacent to the skin of the tracheotomy
 wound. The third point of reference in
 connecting these two wounds is in
 the apex (supra-clavicular portion) of
 the st. pleural cavity. In this region
 there is continuation of the parietal pleura
 and of the extreme apical portion of the
 st. upper lobe of the lung. In both

portion of the L. upper lobe. This corresponds to the similar area described in the underlying parietal pleura. Incision in this region reveals ~~numerous~~^{numerous} pulmonary pulmonary pulmonary pulmonary.

Heart - The ~~pearly~~^{pearly} heart is smooth walled and contains approximately 10 cc of straw colored fluid. The heart is of essentially normal size and contours and weighs 350 gm. The pulmonary artery is opened in situ and no abnormalities are noted. The cardiac chambers contain moderate amounts of post-mortem clotted blood. There are no gross abnormalities of the leaflets of the cardiac valves. The following are the circumferences of the cardiac valves: aortic 7.5 cm, pulmonary 7 cm, tricuspid 13 cm, mitral 11 cm. The myocardium is firm and reddish-brown. The left ventricular myocardium averages 1.3 cm in thickness, the R. ventricular myocardium 0.4 cm. The coronary arteries are dissected, are of normal distribution and smooth walled and elastic throughout.

(3)

Abdominal Cavity - The abdominal organs are in their normal positions and relation -
ships and there is no increase in free peritoneal fluid. The vermiform appendix is surgically absent and there are a few adhesions joining the region of the cecum to the ventral abdominal wall at the above described old abdominal incision scar.

Skeletal System - Aside from the above described skull wounds there are no significant gross skeletal abnormalities.

Photography - Black and white and color photographs are ~~expected~~ ^{expedited} of significant findings, especially underexposure.

Radiograms - Radiograms are ~~performed~~ ^{Made} of the entire body and of the separately submitted three fragments of skull bone. Developed and enlarged.

Summary Based on the above observations it is our opinion that the deceased died as a result of two ~~penetrating~~ ^{penetrating} bullet wounds inflicted by high velocity projectiles fired by a person

(14)

an persons unknown. The projectiles were fired from a point behind and downwardly directed above the ~~lungs~~ ^{lungs} ~~thorax~~ ^{thorax} of the victim of the body at the moment of impact. The observations and available information do not permit a satisfactory estimate as to the sequence of the two wounds.

The fatal missile entered the skull close and to the right of the external occipital protuberance. A small portion of the projectile traversed the cranium carrying in a posterior-anterior direction (see lateral skull contourgram) depositing minute particles along the path. The major portion of the projectile medially exits through the parietal bone on the right. The two wounds carrying with it portions of cerebrum, skull and scalp. The two wounds of the skull combined with the force of the missile produced extensive fragmentation of the skull, laceration of the superior sagittal sinus and of the rt. cerebral hemisphere.

The ~~second~~ ^{other} missile entered the rt. superior posterior thorax above the

scapula to the right of the spine and traversed the soft tissues of the supra - scapular and supra-clavicular portions of the base of the right side of the neck. The missile produced contusions of the st. apical parietal pleura and of the apical portion of the rt. upper lobe of the lung. The missile contained the strap muscle of the rt. side of the neck, damaged the trachea and made its exit through the anterior surface of the neck. As far as can be ascertained this missile struck no bony structures in its path through the body.

A supplementary report will be submitted following more detailed examination of the brain and of microscopic sections. However it is not anticipated that these examinations will materially alter the findings.

In addition it is my opinion that the wound of the skull produced such extensive damage to the brain as to preclude the possibility of the decedent surviving this injury.

New Orleans Locations

Lafayette Square area

Camp and Lafayette Street

Banister's office
The Crescent City Garage (Alba)
The Reily Coffee Company
Mancuso's Restaurant
Secret Service
O.N.I.

Masonic Temple area

300 block, St. Charles

The Balter Building
F.B.I.
C.I.A.

D.A.'s Office, N.O.

2700 Tulane Avenue

D.F. residence

3300 La. Avenue Pkwy.

L.O. residence

Magazine Street

C.J. residence

1313 Dauphine Street

K.T. residence

1800 block Dauphine St.

G.B. residence

Moss Street

Lacombe, Louisiana

William J. McLaney

4313 Encampment Street

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LUIS BALBUENA

Cuban, native of Oriente Province, City of Guantánamo. Age c. 40, -tall- about 6'1 or 2, heavy, dark hair, olive (but fairly light) complexion, nickname was "El Gordo" - "the fat one."

In pre-Castro days, he was an impresario or booking agent for theatrical business in Oriente Province. From late 1960 or first months of 1961, he was one of Cubans residing on Navy base at Guantánamo who dared not leave because Castro already had too much on him as a counter-revolutionary. Late in 1961, he was "moved" (black flight) by the U.S. Government help to Miami area.

While in the Naval Base, he was one of the elected officers of the small "council" or leaders of the pool of anti-Castroites and was one of the most trustworthy of these individuals. Cuban "Frente" groups in Miami should be able to furnish his present whereabouts.

Get him to volunteer the name of the LTJG who worked on the base from spring of 1961 to and through the April Bay of Pigs episode and until 6 months later. Now residing in Corpus Christi.

New Orleans States Item
April 7, 1966, has small item on the death
of Rev. Vincent Alphonso ? before Castro
firing squad.

Paese Sera

4 March 1967

Clay Shaw...was deeply involved in pseudo-commercial activities in Europe.
And more precisely in Rome, as member of the Administrative Board of the CMC,
which had a seat at Rome in the EUR. Shaw's name appeared in the newspapers
for the first time on 14 February 1962, when Paese Sera published an article
on the financial doings of the CMC; the article, that is, on the expulsion for
lateness in paying rent of the agency from the EUR. The CMC was valued at
100 million a year. Obviously Shaw's name did not have, at the time, any
particular significance. His recent notoriety and the mysterious activities
carried on for years by the CMC now permit the setting forth of certain rather
strange facts, giving rise the prospective of noisy investigations.

As will be remembered, the CMC is a well known international commercial organization which proposed to transform the EUR into a permanent exposition and to help an unknown number of commercial concerns. The personnel of the offices at Rome and the equipment cost an average of 250 million per year....
The set-up was imposing, and presupposed a volume of conspicuous business, enough to alarm many commercial agencies in Italy.

On the Board of Directors appeared several prestigious Italian names, such as that of the Christian Democrat deputy Mario Ceravola and the erstwhile Social Democrat deputy Corrado Bonfantini. The third name was that of the lawyer Carlo d'Amelio, lawyer and administrator of the estate of the former royal family. D'Amelio was president of the CMC. The other names on the Board were foreign: the Swiss Minister Ernest Feisst; the Swiss professor Max Hagemann, owner-editor of the paper National Zeitung; Hans Seligman-Schurch, a banker from Basel; Prof. Edgar Salin, professor at the University of Basel and president of the Faculty of Economics; Clay Shaw, delegate from the International Trade Mart of New Orleans; Ferenc Nagy, who died several months ago, who was president of the Board and former leader of the Countrymen's party, living safely in the U.S. and president of Permindex (the head office of the CMC); Dr. Enrico Mantello,

* Not the
German
(NPD) Nat-
ional Zeitung

Dalles.
At your of
assistance.

brother of George Mandel (of Hungarian origins transplanted into Switzerland, where he carried on intense and somewhat unclear financial and speculative activities, particularly in real estate). The last name was that of the Palerman Prince Gutierrez di Spadafora, powerful land owner and industrialist, related through his daughter-in-law to Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's "financial genius."

The activities of Permindex in Switzerland had undergone much criticism. In August 1961 the newspaper A-Z of Basel, in a reportage dedicated to the directors of government agencies and to the groups which move around them, wrote: "In many articles we have justly spoken of the criminal activities of Messrs. Nagy and Mantello." The two persons mentioned did not file suit against A-Z for diffamation of character.

Mantello's person is surrounded with clouds. It is known that in the CMC he represented himself and six other shareholders, including the former American Major L.M. Bloomfield (who held half the shares of the company). Bloomfield, presently a banker in Montreal, had participated in the espionage activities of the OSS (now the CIA) during the war. He was, and is, the intimate friend of the Hungarian Paul Jean de Dongo, one administrator of the CMC. Ferenc Nagy, president of Permindex and Board Member of the CMC, was said by the French press to be a munificent contributor to the philo-fascistic movement of Soustelle, and patron of far-right movements throughout Europe, including Italy.

Another fact which may help understand certain things about the personalities around the CMC is the presence in this group of H. Simonfay, a Hungarian refugee who is director of BO-DA, an agency for provocative information from and for the socialistic countries. He is director in Italy of ACEN (specializing in hostile activities on the confrontations of socialist countries), who had an important position in the field of public relations for the CMC, for which he received a secret fee of half a million lire per month. Linked with the CMC also is Giuseppe Zigiotti, president of the fascistic National Association for Militia Arms.

The activities of the CMC appear a little mysterious. Among its possible involvements (supported by the presence in directive posts of men deeply committed to European organizations of the extreme right) is that the Centro was a creature of the CIA...set up as a cover for the transfer of CIA-FBI funds in Italy for illegal political-espionage activities. It still remains to clear up the presence on the administrative board of the CMC of Clay Shaw and ex-Major Bloomfield.

Founded in 1961, the CMC was later broken up and its activities were moved --along with certain of the same members (including Giorgio Mantello...)--changing its name to the Italo-American Hotel Corporation, which had a seat at the EUR which Mantello had obtained in 1959. Mantello's corporation was particularly interested, it appeared, in fruitful financial and real estate speculation; in connection with Hilton, it was involved in the construction of the Hotel du Lac. This construction project raised such criticism that the Council of State ordered its demolition. Despite this, the IAHC continued to live and to carry on who knows what other activities and in what fields.

Mantello, in association with Carlo d'Amelio, is closely associated in other speculative enterprises, such as the lot division of Capocotta and the tentative break-up of the Villa Ada. Paese Sera was the first to give the news of this last action, provoking a good deal of reaction in the press, following which the projected transformation of the gigantic park (belonging to the estate of the Savoias) into a huge de luxe residential complex and hotel area financed with American, Swiss, and German capital, was put off to a better time.

The changes in situation of the CMC, of which the authorities ought to make a careful investigation, have been extremely turbulent. In less than five years of activities, directors or presidents have been changed ten times, which ought to testify to the peculiar character of the organization. But the men behind it are always the same. And to the CMC or the Italo-American Hotel Corp. are also linked other names which have appeared recently in the yellow press; another sign that, taking part in the same groups as the CMC and its former members, are persons who are quite suspect.

One of these persons is Faruk Churbagi, the young Lebanese-Egyptian industrialist who was killed in Rome under still-unexplained circumstances. It is said in groups around the former CMC that shortly before he was killed, the young man had turned over 200 million lire as dues for participation in the activities of the Centro, among which figured, and still figure, the hotel division. By pure coincidence, of course, it appears that Churbagi's uncle, Munir Mohamed Churbagi, is president of the Board of Directors of INVESTUR (Real Estate Investments and Tourist Hotel Association), which has a nominal capital of 100 million lire; the amount was augmented in September 1962 (it was founded in July) by 50 million lire, and in November by 100 million. On the same board of directors is also Monir Spahi, who was Farouk Churbagi's partner.

To make the story more interesting, we add a more romantic detail. This is the presence (through business ties or personal friendships) at the Centro of the German Christa Wanninger, who was stabbed to death in...Via Veneto under unexplained circumstances. As it will be remembered, it turned out that Miss Wanninger had been the companion (in Switzerland and elsewhere) of certain middle-aged German and Swiss industrialists and financiers, and it is possible that her murder was provoked by her knowledge of too many secrets of the higher circles of the financial and perhaps the political world. Romantic possibility, undoubtedly, at least on the surface. But many things concerning the CMC and its activities are no less romantic, and nevertheless entirely real.

Please Sera

4 March 1967

FROM THE CINDERS OF THE "CENTRO" IS BORN THE ITALO-AMERICAN HOTEL CORPORATION

WHO ARE THE PERSONS OF THE CMC - IAHC

Who are the men who, with Clay Shaw (arrested by District Attorney Garrison for participation in the murder plot against Kennedy) who move about Italy, and particularly Rome, in connection with these "commercial" societies which carry on mysterious activities?

We find, first of all, Giorgio Mantello, alias George Mandel, a person already cited for his "criminal activities" in Switzerland, as stated by the 19 August 1961 edition of the Basel paper A-Z. Mantello brought charges against the paper, then dropped them; the Swiss paper commented "too bad; we would have heard some great things at the trial."

Giorgio Mantello has been the "motor" of the CMC. In the Assembly of 21 July 1961, in the presence of the notary Luigi Napoleone of Rome, Mandel (that is, Mantello) represented all the stockholders. They were Mandel's brother Enrico, Major L.M. Bloomfield (who held, for an unknown party, half the shares, or 250 million), the Hungarian refugees Joseph Slifka and Fellender Erwin, the banker Hans Seligman, and the lawyer Carlo D'Amelio, holder of ...500,000 lire worth of shares.

When the CMC "closed" in Rome, Mantello opened the same center in Johannesburg, while he created in Rome the Italo-American Corporation (with a great number of shareholders of the CMC).

In 1959, Mantello had formed the Societa Italo-Americana for industry and commerce, with offices in the EUR in viale della Tecnica 83, with a capital of one million lire. Other groups formed by Mantello, always at the same address, include Ital-Japan. This Society also, formed on 25 February 196(?) , has a capital of only one million. The president is Oreste Giannetto; Mantello is administrative advisor.

Mantello has always had close ties, as demonstrated by the members of his

societies' boards of directors, with Hungarian refugees and with exponents of Italian social democratism.

Undoubtedly the most important "creature" of Mantello is the Italo-American Hotel Corporation (same address as above). This shareholding society was formed on 14 November 1959, and has a capital of 350 million lire. The object of this Society was the construction of the Hotel du Lac of the EUR. The president of the IAHC has been for some time an exponent of social democratism, the lawyer Rifredo Crocco, presently Communal counselor of the PSU, which has taken over the duty of school assessors. Crocco left the presidency of the board of directors some time ago; his successor is the ex-Questor of Rome, Musco. Mantello... is, as usual, one of the advisors. The largest shareholders in the IAHC are three foreign credit institutes, all represented in Italy by the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro. They are the De Famaco Astalde Vaduz (Swiss), the Miami Astalde Vaduz (American), and the Seligman Bank of Basel. The De Famaco and the Seligman were among the most powerful stockholders of the CMC.

There are two Italians of importance in the CMC: Count Carlo d'Amelio and Prince Gutierrez Spadafora.

D'Amelio, lawyer and administrator of the estate of the house of Savoia, holds many offices. He is vice president of the Rotary Club of Rome-EUR; president of the tourist and vacation agency of Santa Marinella; president of the stockholding society Scambi e Valore; president of the Financial Institute of Labor, member of the upper council of the Banca d'Italia; regent of the Roman office of the Banca d'Italia; president of the Chamber of Counts of the Realm of the military Order of Malta; sole administrator of the real estate society Sa.Gi. (which has a capital of 150 million).

Prince Gutierrez di Spadafora, land owner and industrialist, born in Palermo in 1903 was, during the Fascist era, Undersecretary of Agriculture. After the war he intensified his activities and became president of the corporation which put up the colossal refinery at Milazzo in the province of Messina (Sicily).

He is also president of the Sicilian Compagnia Armatrice Industriale Petrolifera
Armatoreale (hard to translate--something to do with oil and arms). He is
sole administrator of the shareholding corporation "Motori Macchine e Affini, formed
in 1959, with offices in Rome.... Prince Guiterez is also proprietor of a large
hothouse which he built in Pachino in the province of Syracuse. It is said to
be the largest in the world. Tomatoes grow there all year round. One hundred
workers are employed there. To supervise them, Spadafora had transferred to
Pachino, from his feudal lands in Valle d'Olmo and Mussomeli in the province of
Caltanissetta, several "landsmen" who went about their work in velvet jackets,
booted, and with revolvers in their belts. The Syracusans, unaccustomed to these
Mafia-like habits, held a great general strike in protest in December 1962,
and the Mafiosi of the Prince were forced to return to Mussomeli and Valle d'Olmo.

Three years ago, the Prince's son married the daughter of Hialmar Schacht,
formerly Hitler's Minister of Finance. Schacht, tried at Nuremburg as a war
criminal, was given a light sentence.

Paese Sera

6 March 1967

ECHOS OF PAESE SERA'S REVELATIONS ON THE ITALIAN ACTIVITIES OF CLAY SHAW

There have been great repercussions from the revelations of Paese Sera concerning the connections between Clay Shaw, the man incriminated by D. A. Garrison in the Kennedy assassination, and the World Trade Centre (CMC) which was recently working in Rome. The information which we published was amply followed up by all the Italian dailies. IL Giorno of Milan writes in its headline: "Ramifications of the Garrison inquest. Clay Shaw was implicated in business dealings in Rome." La Gazzetta del Popolo of Turin says: "The American businessman arrested by Garrison had dealings in Rome," and so forth.

Even Il Tempo, though trying to make light of the whole thing, was forced to take up one by one the news articles published in Paese Sera and to admit that "the businessman accused by D.A. Garrison was among the administrators of the CMC, which had a seat in the EUR."

On his part, the lawyer d'Amelio, lawyer for the Savoias, confirmed Shaw's presence on the administrative board of the CMC at the time that he (D'Amelio) was its President. He has tried to justify Shaw's presence by the fact that Shaw "had organized in New Orleans a permanent trade exhibit like the one which we wanted to set up in Rome," and therefore "through courtesy, we offered Shaw a position on the administrative board."

D'Amelio did not speak of the activities of Ferenc Nagy who, through the CMC's head office, Permindex, had financed Soustelle and the OAS; he did not know that several Swiss newspapers had called the activities of Nagy and Mandel "criminal"; and he did not speak of the completion of the CMC (nor could he, since this has turned out to be nothing but a tremendous failure).

As for the building of the Hotel du Lac, D'Amelio confirmed that Mandel "handled the matter," but through another society of which he (Mandel) was the head, exactly as we had written. This society (the IAHC) was, however, financed by the same

~~people who financed the Centro.~~

One more word on Capocotta and Villa Ada: D'Amelio declared in fact that Mandel "handled the matter"; we confirm that Mandel is still "handling the matter" directly with Pier Francesco Calvi di Bergolo, and that the matter should be concluded shortly.

The Hungarian refugee, George Mandel, an Austrian citizen who italianized his name to Giorgio Martello, thus remains the key figure in this matter.

Founder of Permindex in Switzerland (the Swiss newspapers said that Nagy was a "dependent" of the CMC in Rome), Mandel Controlled, with his son Enrico, in Rome, a long chain of businesses: the Italo American Hotel Corp., the Ital-American Society for Industry and Commerce, Ital Japan, AGIM (a real estate firm)--whose president is the lawyer Francisco Musco, the Public Relations firm IDECO.

The two Mandel-Martellos have formed other firms through which they handle, so they say, businesses in the field of real estate and finance.

On the Mandel businesses, two inquiries were held several years ago in Parliament. The first was held by the liberal Odo Spadazzi and the second by the socialist Fabbri. At a certain point Spadazzi withdrew his inquiry and seems to have taken a post, in good faith, in the Centro. The socialist Fabbri "asked for certificat on of all the financial aspects connected with the construction of the Hotel du Lac in relation to movement of capital and of actions that might have been taking place between Italy and Switzerland through the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro."

We do not know whether Fabbri has had a response to his questions.

Let us now reiterate the facts:

1) It is certain that Clay Shaw, who was arrested in New Orleans...(and therefore, whether on true grounds or not, is a person who is certainly not limited to the quiet pursuit of his profession as a director of industry, but who must therefore have his finger in the pies of it is not clear what political activities) had a position on the board of the CMC in Rome.

2) It is certain that the CMC (taking advantage of the good faith of D'Amelio and of other Italians who were involved in that disastrous enterprise) has not ful-

~~COPY~~ ~~COPY~~ ~~COPY~~

filled any of the activities for which it was originally projected.

3) It is certain that an important shareholder in the CMC was an ex-official of the American secret service.

4) Concerning the CMC and the organizations formed by Mandel, it is not clear on whose account many Hungarian refugees who were implicated in espionage activities were working, nor through what agencies large financial dealings in European political movements have been taking place.

It is therefore not a question of finding the assassin of Kennedy in Rome, nor of accusing certain persons of being in the pay of American counter-espionage, but rather of affirming that in this complex and still obscure matter the CIA certainly has a hand.

The discussion of Farouk Chourbagi and of Christa Wanninger is evidently rather marginal; we have said, and we cannot deny, that a few days before his murder Chourbagi had turned over a large amount of money to the Centro; and we can only confirm that Christa Wanninger, who was killed in the Via Veneto, was a member of a circle of Swiss and German industrialists. In proof of which we have the list of the 150 foreigners, among whom are many Swiss and German industrialists, who were interrogated by the police at the time of the crime.

All told, we do not pretend to be able to give a new direction to the investigation--fruitless as it has been--which the Police have been carrying on concerning these two murders. But it does seem right that we should point out these coincidences.

Paesadra

Cronaca di Roma

March 6
1967

SHAW'S FRIENDS BUILD AT CAPOCOTTA WITH AMERICAN MONEY

In a few days, the Commune of Rome will give to Giorgio Mantello, alias George Mandel, authority to build on 2000 hectares of the land at Capocotta; it will be a great victory for the Hungarian refugee and for large American and Swiss economic groups which he represents. Finally, after the bankruptcy of the CMC, after the demolition of the Hotel du Lac, after the Commune had blocked his speculative attempts at Villa Ada, his efforts have been successful.

The land at Capocotta, belonging to the Savoia family, has been ceded to the Real Estate Society of Marina Reale and to the Development Society of Marina Reale, two groups headed by Giorgio Mantello.

On the boards of these societies, and among the active members, are certain names which formerly figured in the CMC and the Hotel du Lac; among them are the Swiss banker Seligman, the International Credit Bank of Geneva, the two Mantellos (father and son), etc.

Other members of the board are Prince Constantine of Lichtenstein, Count Fausto Gasperini, Count Carlo Pianzola, Dr. Eduardo Bois de Chesne, Dr. Charles Bourcart, Count Filiberto Comito, etc., but these are persons of secondary importance: most of the capital comes from well identified American sources, although through Swiss banks.

In the Capocotta area, the Savoias retain 150 hectares of land; other smaller lots have been given as gifts or sold to numerous high functionaries of the police, the army, various ministries, and several cooperative societies.

The two societies of Mantello, along with the Savoias and the other lot owners have made up a Marina Reale Consortium, whose president is the lawyer Carlo D'Amelio. Vice president is Commander Frascati. These two have for some years been in charge of the Savoia interests. We have also seen that D'Amelio was president of the phantom-like Centro Commerciale Mondiale of Manteillo, of Ferenc Nagy and of Clay Shaw.

Recently there has been a break among the Savoias. Frascati and D'Amelio are no longer in charge of Jolanda's interests, which are instead under the personal charge of her son, Pier Francesco Calvi di Bergolo, Mandel's best friend. And Mandel has succeeded in convincing Calvi to oppose the break-up of the Villa Ada, promising that he will get the property sold in one piece.

This land has been destined as a public park, but Mantello still hopes to get out of this decision.

In these last months, Mantello has made two trips to the U.S., where he made contact with certain financiers and various syndicates; he returned to tell Calvi di Bergolo that he had found a group interested in acquiring the Villa Ada whole. The Commune would have first rights on the park, but the catastrophic finances of the Commune would certainly not permit an expenditure of several tens of millions. For this reason it really seems that the Villa Ada will become the property of the Swiss and American interests.

To show that negotiations are quite advanced, let us recall that about two weeks ago the Petrucci syndicate met with certain high functionaries of the Commune for several hours in the Villa Ada.

In substance, Mantello is asking for a contract for the Villa Ada; the contract would also provide for the use of several buildings now standing. The Commune seems in agreement even if, in return for giving up (on Mantello's part) certain projects at the Villa Ada, it must close an eye, and maybe two, to the construction that will take place, once the authority has been secured, on the former holdings at Capocotta.

As can be seen, Mantello has always joined to his political initiatives such as the CMC more concrete initiatives (with views towards subsidizing certain well defined movements). These concrete initiatives include the unfinished construction of the Hotel du Lac and now the milking of Capocotta and the acquisition of the Villa Ada. This time it seems he has succeeded. It is now a question of seeing who and what will make the greatest gains. Perhaps the same movements that plan on being financed and that have been financed through the other societies of Mantello.

Paese Sera

11 March 1967
12 March 1967 (same article)

"As president of Permindex, I would like to thank the Italian government for the good will and sincere interest shown toward our great undertaking, the permanent industrial exposition and the CMC. I am truly grateful to the illustrious representatives of the government who have honored us by their gracious presence at this ceremony."

With these words Ferenc Nagy began his speech, in Rome, concerning that part of the EUR which cost more than 100 million lire per year. He was inaugurating the beginning of the activities of the society of which he was president. To applaud him, there were present several qualified members of the government and a good number of members of parliament from the majority and right-wing parties.

It was a "grand" ceremony which today, in light of what has happened in the years following the inauguration of the CMC, assumes all the flavor of a farce, of a huge joke in which certain persons acted in good faith, others did not.

The farce (if we may call it that) reached the point of the grotesque when the lawyer D'Amelio, praising Permindex as "a capillary organization located in principal centers of production, with its head office in Rome" (organization all the while virtually non-existent), brought all of Italian civilization into play by affirming that thanks to the Centro, "Rome will recover once again her position as caput mundi, as center of the civilized world, etc."

Things had already been set in motion. A short time afterwards, when the enormous Centro began to show the true face of its organization with very precise goals, which were anything but commercial, certain persons in Parliament became interested. Odo Spadazzi, a liberal, presented an interrogation to the Chamber. But when the news came out, Spadazzi quickly withdrew. Shortly thereafter he became president of the CMC.

While under the presidency of Spadazzi, the Centro was again questioned by the Christian Democrat Mario Ceravolo, who asked for an accounting of all the activities of the Centro. Ceravolo, a member of the CMC's Board of Directors, was a well known expert on tuberculosis, who had been a member of the board since its founding. Since then, he had seen money spent left and right, and had also seen that no commercial activities were being concluded. He wanted to know where the money was going and where it was coming from, but could get no accurate response. At this point, in 1962, he returned from the board and directly demanded the bankruptcy of the Centro, obtaining a confiscation of two million lire.

The replies of the Centro's lawyers to the demand for a bankruptcy was as follows: "Simply to explain our position, we wish to state that the CMC is straightening itself out through the aid of foreign capital exclusively (600 million lire all told; this is based on activities of an international character on the part of the EUR and, if the Centro has gone through a period of crisis, it is now in the process of complete recovery."

The recovery never took place, although, on 24 June 1964, Judge Minetti, of the bankruptcy division of the Tribunal of Rome, denied the claim of bankruptcy made by Ceravolo and Dr. De Francisci.

On this account, Dr. Ceravolo sent us the following letter:
"I refer to the article concerning Clay Shaw which appeared in your paper of 4 March 1967. My name was mentioned therein.
"To avoid misunderstandings and false interpretations, I ask that you please publish the fact that I left the administrative board of the CMC on 25 July 1962 because it was no longer possible to understand the sources of great sums of money obtained abroad by Mr. Giovanni Mantello, and the real destination of this money."

"I was the first to call for the bankruptcy of the CMC and of Mr. Mantello, which paid their representatives, administrators, employees, etc. according to their

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own pleasure. The magistrate did not wish to grant the request for bankruptcy which I, first of all, presented against the Centro.

"Nor have I accepted as gifts any lots of land for building which were offered to me from the holdings at Capocotta. This land was the property of groups deriving from the CMC, ^{and} which are headed by Giorgio Mantello."

Dr. Ceravolo's letter is clear and needs no comment. It does pose that question which Paese Sera had already asked: who was giving money to the CMC and what was it being used for?

Which once again brings up the name of Clay Shaw, the "inventor," (as the lawyer d'Amelio called him in a statement several days ago) of this type of commercial organization. Shaw was, in fact, an advisor delegated from the Trade Mart of New Orleans. He was also a member of the board of the Swiss firm Permindex, and of the board of the Italian CMC.

Now, in the Messagero of this last March 11, in a correspondence from New York, we read that District Attorney Garrison, the man who had Shaw arrested in the course of the investigation of Kennedy's death, "had learned that on certain occasions the International Trade Mart had turned over varying sums of money as contributions to the associations of the so-called Cubans in exile." According to the same paper, Garrison was going through Shaw's account books for information on "the financing of the conspiracy."

The Trade Mart, therefore, financed the "Cubans in exile"; Permindex--as it has been repeatedly stated in Italy and Switzerland--financed the OAS in France; who did the CMC finance in Italy?

We know of certain funds deposited in a Swiss bank in the names of certain persons; we know of deposits (one of 15 million, one of 100 million) made in Italy, but evidently when one receives money in such a way, receipts are not issued and no note is made of them in bank balances. But we also know, and this is easy to prove, of certain lots of land in Capocotta which were "sold" to numerous political and military persons and to influential ministerial directors.

Dr. Ceravolo is explicit in his letter: "I did not accept gifts of land in Capocotta which were offered to me." Some did as Dr. Ceravolo; others did not.

We return to the "farce" of the inauguration of the CMC; a farce which took place under the noses of our greatest political leaders, of our brilliant secret service which, besides gathering information on soldiers who have relatives connected with left-wing parties, would have done well to gather some information on Ferenc Nagy, on Clay Shaw, on that group of Hungarian refugees--among whom are some accused of "criminal activities" in Switzerland, who come and go all over Italy, scattering money, getting drunk at night sometimes in the Via Veneto (in the books of the Police there should even be records of some arrests), and founding Commercial Centers which carry on inexplicable activities.

PAESE SERA

14 March 1967

CLAY SHAW ADMITS COMING TO ROME

The connections between the CMC, the groups which intend to divide up the land at Capocotta, and the political-financial groups to which Clay Shaw (the man arrested in New Orleans in the course of the inquest on the Kennedy assassination) belonged, are becoming more evident each day.

Shaw, free but under surveillance in New Orleans, has read the articles in Paese Sera concerning his participation in commercial activities in Europe, particularly in Italy, and has confirmed everything. That is to say that he has declared that he had been, in effect, administrative advisor of the CMC. Shaw, however, has tried to minimize the importance of this, saying that he had accepted the position "in exchange for two New Orleans-Rome airline tickets."

A rather poor excuse, to tell the truth, for justifying his participation in an undertaking which he evidently finds embarrassing, particularly at this moment. He has tried to pass this unfortunate affair off as a "public relations" stunt. In this project was also involved the banker Louis Bloomfield, ex-major of the OSS (later the CIA), who counts among the companies he controls Le Credit Suisse of Canada, Heineken's Breweries, Canscot Realty, the Israel Continental Company, the Grimaldi Siosa Lines, Ltd., etc. Bloomfield held half the shares of the CMC.

But the confirmation which interests us most, despite the denial made in Rome by the lawyer D'Amelio and despite the fact that the police of Rome have not made any clear-cut statements on the matter, is that Clay Shaw, by his own admission, came to Rome during the time preceding the disbanding of the CMC.

According to American sources, Shaw left the U. S. two days after the assassination of Kennedy and came to Europe, visiting, among other places, Italy.

Shaw's trip lasted about two years, except for a few short visits to the U.S.

Little is known even in the U. S. about Shaw, but something more concrete will undoubtedly appear today during the hearings in New Orleans.

It is a fact that the CMC (and we do not wish to imply by this that its members are to be implicated in the plot of the century), is nevertheless the point of contact for a number of persons who, in certain respects, have somewhat equivocal ties whose common denominator is an anticomunism so strong that it would swallow up all those in the world who have fought for decent relations between East and West, including Kennedy.

It is not by pure chance that financial backing from Permindex has gone, in France, to the OAS and to Ferenc Nagy (the ex-premier of Hungary who, now dead, was living in Paris) and to the Centro, which is still living in Dallas, that city where Kennedy was killed and where the famous manifesto "Wanted for Treason" appeared, in which Kennedy himself was accused of being a communist). In Italy, financial assistance has gone particularly to those who have repeatedly attempted to break up the socialist movement.

But from New Orleans to Capocotta. The fate of the former royal lands must be decided by the Capitoline administration, which will probably turn them over to the same men of the CMC who, having somewhat equivocal political precedents, have no less disastrous commercial precedents. Let us recall the numerous and clamorous changes of president of the Centro; let us recall the letter sent to our newspaper by Dr. Ceravolo, and the depositions made by various qualified persons who were in some way involved with the CMC. Furthermore, the CMC had not paid the rent to the EUR bureau for several years, had not paid wages to its dependents, had been liquidated (and we do not know how its liquidator, Dr. Gino Targioni Violani, could have avoided this after the dismissal of Odo Spadazzi).

It seems also that several legal proceedings are now in progress against the CMC and that large quantities of merchandise which the Centro had in its custody have not yet been returned to their owners, but are being kept in the international sector of Trieste. Before granting the lot-division of Capocotta, the Commune of Rome ought to clear up these controversial points.

Today the almost two thousand hecateres of land at Capocotta are closed off; to enter, it is necessary to pass through electrically controlled gates; it is known, however, that despite the fact that the Commune has not yet given its permission, several buildings are already going up and a marsh drainer and other equipment have been seen.

The entrance to Capocotta is also difficult for the functionaries of the P.S. Pubbliche Spiagga?). The police have much difficulty in reaching the beach--which still belongs to everyone, though it risks becoming what the rest of the area is already in practice--that is, the property of a few persons. And all this with the permission of our authorities.

From certain sources we have heard that, in the course of the work done for the land division, which has been going on for some time, there have also been made archaeological discoveries of a certain interest, but that everything has been arranged in such a way as not to inform the Superintendency of Monuments, which might have been able to stop the work. On this information too, clarification would be interesting.

All told, concerning Capocotta, on its lot division, on the interests involved, on the real cost of this operation for the Commune of Rome, and to whose interests the operation will cover, it is so far impossible to know anything.

Paesa Sera

March 18, 1967

WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF THE CMC'S MILLIONS

The sources of the financing of the CMC remain mysterious. It is certainly a question of hundreds of millions in foreign currency brought into our country through Switzerland or through other channels, and destined for uses which certainly are not mentioned on the books of the society. Perhaps the (financial) police, who between 1961 and 1962 carried out many investigations in the offices of the Centro has been able to obtain indicative data.

On our part, we can say with certainty that aside from the ex-Major of the American Army, L. S. Bloomfield (formerly of the secret service), who figures in the activities of the Centro as holder of the majority of the shares of the company, the enterprise had another high-level financial backer, who is in Italy. This is certainly Dr. Davide Biegun, national secretary of the National Committee for Labor Israel, Inc., whose offices are in New York. Biegun was the person who actually handled the liquidation of the agency, receiving considerable credit for this, though officially "unknown to the banks."

Whoever knows how difficult it is to obtain money on short notice without the necessary guarantees can understand that behind this person must obviously be extremely authoritative guarantees. At least if he did not use funds of his own National Committee. As can be seen, there has been and there always will be grounds for inquiry. It should not be forgotten that the balances of the agency reveal (for the year 1960) a front of 46 million in its active funds, and a half-million in passive funds. The initial capital of 100 million went up in smoke and the debts which accumulated amounted to astronomical figures. Let us repeat: there is sure to have been a destination for this money.

At a certain point, when the Italian-Swiss-American financial organization transferred its interests from the CMC to the construction of the Hotel du Lac of the EUR and to the Savoia lands at Capocotta, there appears to have entered powerful financial backing on the part of a large Italian bank (perhaps one more sensitive than others to the cautious guarantees of Dr. Biegun). It is certain, however,

that a mortgage loan cannot have been taken out on the projected lot divisions at Capocotta because at that time the area had not yet been transferred to the societies. This fact in turn brings up many perplexities, and there were many who were convinced--and who still are--that the liquidity of the operation must come from sources on the other side of the Atlantic. So it seems that aside from the destination, it is also necessary to clarify the source of such conspicuous sums of money.

The transfer of the Capocotta lands was handled by the lawyer D'Amelio, who agreed upon a deferred payment. The construction of the Hotel du Lac was also closely observed by D'Amelio, with the result that it was he who proposed the presidency of the board of directors/^{to} the Social Democrat Crocco. D'Amelio moved progressively further away from the project when the Council of State put a stop to the operation. Crocco also insisted that he retired immediately, as soon as he was warned that his personal position might in some way interfere with the outcome of the controversy.

The presidency of the society for the lot division of Capocotta was now switched to Count Carlo Pianzola, who had done the auditing for the CMC. The result of certain indiscretions was that the laborious negotiations and contacts between the proprietors of the area and the acquisitors were carried out in part by Pier Francesco Calvi di Bergolo. At the meetings, often of a convivial nature, Cristina Theodoli was, on occasion, present. The undertaking of the lot division was first named Marina Reale, then Marina Reale Development. There were notable obstacles to the realization of the project, among which was respect for the landscape. The area, all beach, borders the beach of Castel Poggiano, which the President of the Republic had granted to the Commune of Rome two years ago to be used for public enjoyment.

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ASHTON PHELPS JR.
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YOUR OPINIONS | Letters

Stone responds to criticism of his 'JFK' movie

New Orleans

Rosemary James' attack on my forthcoming film "JFK" (Letters, June 20) is riddled with factual errors and reveals a mind-set hopelessly stuck in the late 1960s.

Instead of focusing on the key issue about the John F. Kennedy assassination that confronts America today — the government's continuing cover-up of the truth — James gets bogged down in rehashing Jim Garrison's prosecution of Clay Shaw.

James complains that Shaw was prosecuted with a "fraudulent case" and that Garrison's witnesses were "lunatic publicity hounds." The truth is that the prosecution was sabotaged by the federal government from day one.

Every one of Garrison's attempts to extradite key witnesses from other states was rejected. His requests for important evidence such as X-rays and photos of the president's autopsy and tax records and intelligence files Lee Harvey Oswald were denied.

His office phones were tapped, and he and his staff were followed everywhere by FBI agents. Key witnesses were bribed or died under mysterious circumstances. And all the district attorney's files were stolen and turned over to Shaw's defense counsel before the trial began.

Who, then, did not receive a fair trial — Shaw or the state?

Sadly, James seems unable to grasp that "JFK" is not the Jim Garrison story or the Clay Shaw story. It is the film exploring who

killed Kennedy and why.

James incorrectly asserted that I bought "Jim Garrison's fictional script," implying that "JFK" merely regurgitates Garrison's 1969 investigation. The truth is that the script for "JFK" was written by me along with Zachary Sklar. It is based on Garrison's book "On the Trail of the Assassins," Jim Marrs' book "Crossfire" and the separate investigations of nearly a dozen researchers and scholars.

It incorporates a great deal of information that was not known in 1969 when Clay Shaw was tried, including the fact that Shaw was employed by the CIA.

James' misunderstanding about the script stems from her reliance on an inaccurate account published in The Washington Post by George Lardner, whom James described as a "respected journalist." Respected by whom?

Lardner's diatribe against a pirated early draft of "JFK" broke two cardinal rules of responsible journalism: 1. Be fair and let both sides have their say; 2. Review the complete film, not an early draft of the script.

It did not take any "spies" as James stated in her cloak-and-dagger reality, to figure out that I considered Lardner's "review" irresponsible. The Washington Post published my lengthy point-by-point refutation of Lardner's errors.

It is particularly irksome that James misquoted me as saying "The truth is not important." This is a preposterous out-of-

context statement, and I have no idea where she came up with it. While I am a dramatic filmmaker and do not purport to be a documentary, the reason I am making "JFK" is that I want the truth about an event that profoundly changed all our lives to finally come out.

If the government had not lied from the beginning, there would be little need for a film like "JFK." Unfortunately, the government has yet to release crucial evidence in its possession, and we must all try to get to the bottom of the assassination as best we can.

Rosemary James said she believes there was a conspiracy. But what is she doing to further our knowledge? Taking potshots at Garrison and me, calling New Orleans judges and a grand jury of citizens "dukes" and trotting out the timeworn, discredited "Mafia-did-it" theory, this time with the novel twist that Meyer Lansky was running the operation. I'd love to hear her explanation of how Lansky got the Warren Commission and the FBI to cover up for him.

Perhaps James' most peculiar fear is that "JFK" could subject New Orleans to "national ridicule." On the contrary, I believe most Americans will view New Orleans favorably as the one city in the country that had a distinct attorney, judges and grand jurors with the guts to stand and fight for the truth about President Kennedy's murder.

Oliver Stone

Constitution and faith healing

Hammond

Is a person who uses religion instead of medicine for healing her child guilty of negligent homicide if the child dies? That is the question that arose during the trial of Annetta Williamson in Amite.

It was known that her son died of leukemia at the age of 5 and was never brought to a doctor. Prosecutors claimed he would be alive today if he had been taken to a doctor and that she was negligent for not doing so. They also cited a state law that prohibits the use of religious healing when a child's life is in danger.

Ms. Williamson did everything she could to save her son that was within the guidelines of her religion. Her religion believes the power of the spirit and of God is many times greater than that of medicine and that the use of most medical institutions constitutes a breach of faith.

In an effort to help her son, she enlisted the aid of church members to help pray for the spiritual healing of her son three weeks before his death. It's not possible for negligence to exist when one cares enough for a



Annetta Williamson
Tried to save her son

law that allows religious healing in the place of medical treatment for juveniles.

By excluding the testimony of these two men, he did not allow the jury to hear testimony directly contradicting the law the prosecution used in their attempt to convict Ms. Williamson.

The U.S. Constitution states

New Orleans
My wife is 5½ months pregnant. I know that what is inside of her is a real human being, not some kind of organism. Can you explain why I believe this?

At times (often, it seems!) the baby within her moves around or kicks. If I then talk or sing to the baby, he calms down, as if he knows me.

I remember one time when I put my ear to my wife's stomach and spoke to the baby. I could feel him trying to touch me with his little hand. My wife tells me that when she goes to church, the baby calms down. If she is hungry and doesn't eat, the baby gets restless and starts moving a lot.

I know that what my wife is carrying is a real baby because he acts like a real baby. Some women who have had abortions say that it isn't a real baby, it's only a blob of tissue. I don't know how any woman who has been at least four months pregnant can say that what was inside of her was not a real baby. If she says this, then she indeed has a cold heart.

I know there are hardships now,

OUR OPINIONS | Editorials

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NEWS



"SCIENTISTS HAVE NOW CONFIRMED THAT ZACHARY TAYLOR WAS ACTUALLY SHOT BY LEE HARVEY ODELL AFTER ABE LINCOLN POISONED J.F.K. WITH A TAINTED CHEESEBURGER ELVIS MADE FOR DR. CARL WEISS TO GIVE TO HUEY LONG ON THE GRASSY KNOLL IN DALLAS. ACCORDING TO OLIVER STONE"

Higher education in the dark

Le t sound the alarm about a bill that has been moving through the legislative process without much notice by the public whose interests would be ill served by its passage.

The bill, Senate Bill 907, by Sen. Larry Bankston of Baton Rouge, would exempt from the public records and open meetings laws a non-profit corporation that aids public college or a university even if the corporation performs a governmental function for the school.

That would set a dangerous precedent. Non-profit bodies that support, regulate or even perform public business are not private at all, but increasingly do the work of government. In the New Orleans area, for example, the Audubon Institute runs the Audubon Park Zoo and the Aquarium of the Americas partially funded by a property tax.

The basic issue here is that the public cannot play its part in determining how its money should be spent, or how government-connected bodies should operate, if it does not know how the money is being spent or what these bodies are doing. The Open Meetings and Public Records laws are quite explicit in ensuring that the public can get this information from bodies — councils, boards, commissions, committees and the like — that act on the public's behalf.

Quasi-public bodies should be subject to the same scrutiny, for it is not the form of the body that counts but the nature of its work and finances. Wisely, our courts have held just this.

But the Bankston bill would overrule two court rulings on the subject that came down firmly on the side of the public.

One, dealing with the Louisiana High School Athletic Association, held the LHSAA subject to the Open Meetings Law because, although nominally "private," it had extensive regulatory powers over public high school athletics.

The other, dealing with Nicholls State College, held that the public support of such bodies that brings them under the Open Meetings Law includes indirect support — in that case, an arrangement that funneled compulsory student dues to a foundation connected with college.

Even more troublesome, as reported, the Bankston bill is broad enough to include such bodies even if their support of higher education is merely one of many things they do. Thus information on activities supported by public money but having nothing to do with higher education would be hidden away from the public if a so-called private corporation were clever enough to donate a small amount to a state college or university. Indeed, were it not for an amendment adopted in committee, which the bill's proponents are now trying to strip away, the amount of public money involved is not limited, so that a shielded body might be getting anywhere from 1 percent to 99 percent of its budget from the government.

A pertinent cautionary incident was in recent news. A South Carolina court ordered a University of South Carolina foundation to pay the \$227,000 legal fees of The Associated Press and The Greenville News, which in 1987 sued for documents the foundation, the court ruled, wrongly destroyed. Fortunately, some of the documents were found in a county landfill.

What the news agencies found was that the foundation and the former president of the university were playing so fast and loose with foundation money that things ended with the resignation of the president last year and his sentencing to five years' probation after pleading guilty to receiving extra compensation and no contest to evading state income taxes.

Our colleges and universities should stand as shining examples of the free flow of information to the citizens of our state. It is disappointing that in this case they're not doing so.

End outrageous parole powers

If the people of Louisiana could vote on the entirely, leaving parole powers exclusively to

In an effort to help her son, she enlisted the aid of church members to help pray for the spiritual healing of her son three weeks before his death. It's not possible for negligence to exist when one cares enough for a child to ask for assistance.

In her case, there seemed to be an intolerance of non-conformist religions by the judge. Judge Bruce Bennett, excluding the testimony of two witnesses, said he was "simply not convinced by the opinions of a paid lobbyist and a misguided barber."

He was referring to David Smith, a spokesman for the Christian Science Church, and V.J. Bella, a former state representative and one-time barber, who were responsible for a 1983

murder. The court allowed these two men, he did not allow the jury to hear testimony directly contradicting the law used in the prosecution used in their attempt to convict Ms. Williamson.

The U.S. Constitution states that all people have the right to practice religion as they wish. By not getting medical attention for her son, Ms. Williamson was not trying to kill her son, she was practicing her religion in an earnest attempt to help her child. Granted, this is not the social norm, but nowhere in the Constitution does it say people have the right to practice any religion as long as all consider it correct.

Let us be glad the jurors were not misguided and returned an innocent verdict.

Gerald F. Bauerle Jr.

The Quarter's shoeshine kids

New Orleans

Re an assertion in a recent article that the shoeshine "terrorists" in the French Quarter are boys who are trying to make an honest living.

Making an honest living means engaging in useful and productive work. I see nothing useful or productive in wandering around the streets saying, "Hey, mister, bet I can tell you where you got them shoes."

They call themselves shoeshine boys, but they do not shine shoes. They do not provide a service, they do not create a product, they do not leave satisfied customers in their wake.

And they do a great disservice to the hard-working people who really do make an honest living by shining shoes.

A person who earns an honest living develops responsibility, in-

tegrity, maturity and diligence. These qualities seem curiously lacking in these boys.

These boys do not work, they operate a con game. They are engaged in a practice that is degrading to themselves, abusive to tourists and aggravating to locals. Their livelihood is not based on what they accomplish, but on what they get away with.

I am concerned that by seeking easy money through deception, intimidation and sometimes outright theft, they are preparing themselves for a career in crime.

If someone is truly concerned about the welfare of these boys, perhaps he should teach them skills that would help them secure productive jobs and become responsible citizens.

This was a reckless economic act against a going institution. What is going on?

Vincent G. Flynn

Judy Martin Beach

know how any woman who has been at least four months pregnant can say that what was inside of her was not a real baby. If she says this, then she indeed has a cold heart.

I know there are hardship pregnancy situations. I feel sorry for any woman who finds herself in such an extremely difficult situation. But let's not forget that when we speak of abortion, we're talking about killing a real baby.

Jimmy Phelps

Feds unfair to Dryades

New Orleans

As a former customer of Dryades Savings and Loan, I am outraged by the unmerited action of the federal regulators against this institution that has served this community so well for generations and, most importantly, was solvent.

I have read the article in the Wall Street Journal exposing the myth about taking over solvent banks and savings and loans. It seems to me that they, the regulators, are causing the problems rather than solving them because more properly floods the market in a disordered effort to liquidate assets. Using the Wall Street Journal's figures, this closing will cost the taxpayers \$25 million.

If Dryades had been allowed to continue operations, it would have cost the taxpayer nothing. We will now pay heavily for the bank regulators' mismanagement of our dollars.

This was a reckless economic act against a going institution. What is going on?

Judy Martin Beach

End outrageous parole powers

If the people of Louisiana could vote on the matter, we have no doubt they would vote overwhelmingly to repeal the parole powers of more than 300 New Orleans public officials and a number of officials in Kenner.

But since the issue is not before voters on a ballot, their elected representatives in the Legislature should do it for them.

The Legislature has the opportunity, thanks to a bill by Rep. Kerman "Skip" Hand, R-Kenner, and an amendment by Sen. Ken Hollis, R-Metairie,

Unamended, Rep. Hand's bill, an outgrowth of a controversy between Kenner Police Chief Nick Congemi and Councilwoman Wilma Irvin, would be limited to members of the Kenner City Council.

As amended, it would include assorted New Orleans public officials, from the mayor to members of the Republican and Democratic executive committees.

New Orleans and Kenner are the only places in the state where elected officials have parole powers. That fact should say something to the majority of the state's legislators who have no political interest in maintaining this dangerous exception.

The Legislature unwisely granted parole powers to all Kenner elected officials, which includes the mayor, the police chief and members of the City Council. The Hand bill would take away the parole powers of council members but leave the police chief and the mayor with the power.

For his part, Chief Congemi has said he would prefer to see the law off the books

entirely, leaving parole powers exclusively to the city magistrate.

His point is well taken. Local parole powers, as opposed to those of the state Parole Board, logically are a responsibility of the local criminal justice system, whose members, presumably, are qualified to make sound judgments about freeing persons charged with breaking the law.

In New Orleans, the extension of parole powers for political purposes — what else? — is absurd. What, other than politics, qualifies members of the School Board and obscure members of the Democratic and Republican political committees to grant paroles?

The Hollis amendment to the Hand bill was requested by Orleans Parish Sheriff Charles Foti who knows, perhaps better than most, the dangers inherent in the premature release of individuals charged with crimes. Mr. Foti and the Criminal District Court judges, both burned by public exposure of various methods of letting dangerous detainees back on the streets, have only recently agreed at least on a system to control early releases from Parish Prison because of overcrowding.

"When 300 people can call in by phone and have prisoners released," he now adds, "it just leads to multiple problems."

No doubt.

The Legislature should seize the opportunity to close this outrageous political loophole in the metropolitan criminal justice system. If it does not, it will continue to share the responsibility for the untimely release of offenders, some of them dangerous, to the streets.

Garrison, left, and CIA

, the late 1960s

FILE PHOTOS

Iris Kelso

The Stone movie

Oliver Stone, director of the "JFK" movie they're shooting in New Orleans, has a facile explanation for the way he plans to portray Jim Garrison and his trial of Clay Shaw for involvement in John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Sure, Garrison, the former New Orleans district attorney, is the dramatic focus of the film. But he's just a part of the big picture, says Stone. The director is not concerned with whether Clay Shaw was guilty or not. Nor is he concerned with Garrison's "mistakes."

Says Stone: "The question that we had as filmmakers is do we dramatize all the mistakes and show him (Garrison) in a realistic light, or do we in that time period, forget the mistakes and get on with the larger story, which is why Kennedy was killed, and how we think it was done and who did it?" Stone said this in a talk with The Times-Picayune's David Baron for a story that appeared in "Lagniappe."

But if Stone is going to use Garrison as his "dramatic vehicle," doesn't he have an obligation to show that his hero has some flaws and definitely made some "mistakes"? It's true he's not making a documentary, but if he centers his story around Garrison, then he should tell at least some of the truth on both sides.

Maybe Stone can "forget the mistakes," but people who covered the 1969 trial can't. Like the testimony of a major witness, Charles Spiesel. Even Garrison, in his book, "On the Trail of the Assassins," describes Spiesel's statements as "genuine lunatic testimony."

Spiesel, an impressive-looking man, testified that on a trip to New Orleans, he heard Shaw and David Ferrie, another figure in the investigation, discussing the possible assassination of Kennedy at Lafitte's Blacksmith Shop. Wow!, reporters thought. Dynamite testimony.

But on cross-examination, it developed that Spiesel had a little problem. He thought New York police and others were hypnotizing him, putting thoughts into his mind. And, yes, it was true that he fingerprinted his own daughter when she came home from college. Just to make sure she was who she said she was.

Garrison, in his book, blames James Alcock, an assistant DA, for putting Spiesel on the stand. Garrison says he didn't even interview the man.

But the fact that Garrison would be so careless in his investigation as to put a nut on the stand was enough to taint the trial. That and the fact that another prosecution witness, Vernon Bundy, was shooting up on heroin at the time he claims to have seen Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald together on the lakefront seawall. In his book, Garrison calls the Spiesel testimony "the bomb that shattered our case."

It's not surprising that a jury of ordinary people — not a one of them from the villainous CIA, FBI, the military-industrial complex, the Kennedy family or the media — found Shaw not guilty.

But Clay Shaw's life was ruined and he died in 1974 of lung cancer, a broken man.

Just a glancing reference to some of this might give Stone's movie some credibility, since he is dealing with history. But don't wait for it when you see the movie. Stone admits that he doesn't intend to show Garrison in a realistic light.

It's the same question raised about such movies as "Blaze" and "Mississippi Burning." Does a moviemaker have an obligation to tell the basic truth about a situation that actually happened?

The Stone movie is more important than the other two movies, because he is going to be talking about whether we can trust our government to find out the truth about the assassination of an American president. This is a serious question.

In this case, it's pretty obvious that the government early in the game didn't really want to know the truth. The Warren Commission's hasty investigation and its conclusion that Oswald was the lone assassin are wide open to question, almost beyond belief. Garrison at least was trying to learn the truth. He may have had hold of a piece of it, or perhaps he stumbled onto separate conspiracy. If only that point is made about Garrison, then there's no reason to quarrel with the movie version.

But if Stone is going to make Garrison a hero and gloss over the fact he may have put an innocent man on trial for the crime of the century with shoddy evidence or no evidence at all, then the rest of Stone's movie is suspect. Interesting, maybe, but not worthy of the serious intent Stone claims to have.

Like the movie about Blaze Starr, it may be fun to see, but we can't take it seriously.

Iris Kelso is a staff writer.

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New Orleans, La.
DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

Report of Offenses Against Persons

Item No. K-22631-63
Zone Letter -3-
Time Reported 8:45 P.M.
Affidavit No.

District No. First
Date of Report 11-22-63
Date Reported 11-22-63

For Uniform Crime Reporting purposes only—When making IBM Card on an Attempt Murder, classify as Aggravated Assault

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, Sir: I respectfully report the following:

MURDER _____ AGGRAVATED RAPE _____ AGGRAVATED BATTERY XXX
MANSLAUGHTER _____ SIMPLE RAPE _____ AGGRAVATED ASSAULT _____
NEG. HOMICIDE _____ CARNAL KNOWLEDGE _____ SIMPLE BATTERY _____
ATTEMPT (Any of the above) _____ SIMPLE ASSAULT _____

1. Victim's Name Jack Martin Race W Sex M Age 47 Bus. Phone _____
2. Address 1311 N. Prieur St. City New Orleans, State La. Res. Phone _____
3. Time of Occurrence AM 5:15 PM Day of Week Friday Date 11-22-63
4. Place of Occurrence 531 Lafayette St. Guy Punister Assoc. Inc.
5. Weapons or Force Used Unknown make and model revolver.
6. Where were weapons found? not found.
7. Description of Vehicles Used none
8. Number of perpetrators engaged one Was victim sober? Had been drinking.
9. Criminal's Motive: Hate Revenge Domestic Trouble Jealousy
To Conceal Crime Sudden Anger XXX Other _____
10. Provocation or Justification _____
11. Hospital or Coroner _____
12. If Homicide: Date of Autopsy _____ Findings: _____
13. Examining Physician Dr. D. Roth, Charity Hospital
14. Findings beaten on head with pistol, hemo negative.
15. Other Corroborative Evidence Bureau of Identification pictures taken.
16. Scene photographed by Ident. Tech. Tech. C. Olsen
17. Chart sketched by _____
18. WITNESSES: (Give Name, Address, Color, Sex, Age, Employed by.) (Statement, Written or Verbal.)
Dephine Roberts, WF, residing 1441 N. Miro Street.

7/12/69
See my note re no
questioning of Bemster until
November 25th.

JZ

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19. State here any reason for believing the complaint unfounded None.
20. Is the identity of the criminal known or suspected _____
21. Person arrested or wanted (Give Name, Address, Color, Sex, Age) (If wanted give Height, Weight, other descriptive data.)

Lieutenant Francis L. Martello respectfully reports at about 8:45 P.M. on Friday, November 22, 1963, of having received a radio signal No. 58. It was learned from Radio Operator Sergeant Anthony Polito that he had received a telephone call from Major P.J. Trosclair, Jr., that Jack Martin, V-47, residing 1311 N. Fricur Street, was pistol whipped by Guy Bannister.

In company with Patrolman H. Knaps and Ronald Roth, assigned to Car No. 11, we proceeded to the above address and upon arrival it was learned from the victim that at about 5:00 P.M. he was in the Katz & Jammer Bar, located at 540 Camp Street and had a drink with Guy Bannister, M., residing 7059 Argonne Street. After leaving the bar they went to Bannister's Office, located 531 Lafayette St. While in the office they became involved in various discussions about personal and political subjects. The discussion led to some long distance telephone calls that were allegedly made by Jack Martin and Bannister accused Martin of making some unauthorized telephone calls and ran his telephone bill up. Jack Martin stated that he had worked for Guy Bannister as an Investigator from time to time and these phone calls he had made were supposed to have been made over a year ago. Jack Martin denied that he had made unauthorized long distance telephone calls on Bannister's telephone. The discussion became heated and Martin stated that Bannister told him, "Don't call me a liar." Martin replied that he was not calling him a liar. Bannister became enraged and drew a .357 S & W Magnum revolver from his holster and holding it by the butt struck Martin about his head five or six times with the gun barrel. When Martin began to bleed, Bannister stopped hitting him and told him to go to the restroom and wash up.

Martin went into the restroom and obtained a towel and placed it on his head. Martin further stated that Bannister told him to watch himself and to be careful. During the melee Martin stated that Delphine Roberts, LF, residing 1441 N. Kiro Street, was present in the office. Martin then went to Charity Hospital and received treatment and went to his residence, where he called Major Presly J. Trosclair, Jr.

When asked if he wished to prefer charges, Martin stated that he did not as Bannister was like a father to him, that he could not put him in jail and they had been friends for a long time. He stated that Bannister should not be carrying a gun as he didn't think that he was authorized to carry one. Martin made this statement in the presence of Lt. Martello, Patrolman H. Knaps, NOT CLEARED IDENTIFICATION CLEARED BY ARREST OFFENDER KILLED
CONFESION SUICIDE OTHER UNFOUNDED

Signature of investigating officers: _____

Signature of Desk Sergeant or person typing report

Approved: _____

Commanding Officer

R. Roth and Mrs. Jack Martin.

Jack Martin was transported to the Baptist Hospital in Patrol Car No. 11. At the Hospital he was photographed by Technician Claire Olsen. Upon examining Martin's head, he had three small lacerations on the forehead and one laceration on the rear of his head.

Jack Martin was again asked if he wished to press charges and he stated that he did not as Bannister was like a father to him and that he had worked for him and as far as he was concerned it was nothing to get irritated about, however he could not understand why Bannister hit him with the gun. Martin then stated, "No, I do not wish to press charges at this time." He was asked what did he mean by this and he replied that he didn't want to hurt Bannister, but did not want to press charges at this time. *

At about 4:00 P.M. on November 25, 1963, Lt. Martello in company with Patrolmen N. Knaps and W. Duras went to the office of Guy Bannister, located at 531 Lafayette Street. Guy Bannister was interviewed concerning the complaint of Jack Martin and Mr. Bannister stated that he would not comment about this matter upon advise of his attorney.

Mrs. Daphne Robert was interviewed and she stated that she would not make any comment on the advise of Mr. Bannister's Attorney.

Due to the victim, Jack Martin not wishing to press any charges against Mr. Bannister he was not arrested, however the office of the Honorable District Attorney is to be consulted in this matter.

Bulletin sent.

eli

Respectfully,

Francis Martello
Lieutenant Francis Martello

Approved:

James H. Arnold
Captain James H. Arnold
Commanding Officer,
First District Station.

Page No. -2-

7/2/69

* Why was not Bannister interviewed
on November 2nd? Was he unavailable?
Was he even in New Orleans? JJ.

CD	Agency	Line	Subject	Date	Wash DC	S
818	CIA	2	Revisions of CD 321	4/21/64	Wash DC	S
844	CIA	2	re Lydia Dimytruk, Russian acquaintance Marina	4/24/64	Wash DC	S
848	FBI	1	Michael & Ruth Paine tax returns '56-'58	4/24/64	Wash DC	
853	SS	1;3B,3C	re; Manuel Rodriguez; 5310 Columbia, Dallas. Reaction of Cuban exile community to Pres. Kennedy's death	4/24/64	Wash DC Miami Dallas	S
854	SS	3B;3C	Control no. 1426: Odio, McCann, Leopoldo, Juan Martin	4/24/64	Miami	
871	CIA	2	Photos of Oswald in Russia	4/29/64	Wash DC	S
872	FBI	2	Oswald's travel in Mexico	3/31/64	Wash DC	C
873	FBI	2	Oswald's travel in Mexico	4/20/64	Wash DC	C
874	FBI	2	Oswald's travel in Mexico	4/23/64	Wash DC	S
880	FBI	3B	re Oswald safe deposit box in Laredo, Houston.	4/30/64	Wash DC	
894	FBI	1	re Detroit branch of the FPCC	4/9/64	Detroit	C
895	FBI	1	re Reva and Joseph Bernstein	4/10/64	Wash DC	S
396	FBI	2	Letterhead memorandum: "Lee Harvey Oswald"	4/13/64	Wash DC	C
902	CIA	2	Criteria for giving info to the SS.	5/6/64	Wash DC	S
903	FBI	3B	Oswald trust fund	5/4/64	Dallas	
910	FBI	2	Inquiry into Oswald's Mexican trip	4/28/64	Wash DC	C
911	CIA	2	Marina Oswald's notebook	5/28/64	Wash DC	S
928	CIA	2	Lev Setyayev & LHO contact with USSR citizens	5/6/64	Wash DC	S
931	CIA	2	Oswald's access to info about the U-2	5/13/64	Wash DC	S
933	FBI	3C	Investigation of Paul V. Carroll	5/1/64	El Paso	
935	CIA	2	Role of Cuba Intell Serv. in processing visa appl.	5/15/64	Wash DC	TS
941	FBI	2	Telephone nos. on 47th page of O's address book	5/6/64	Wash DC	C
143	CIA	2	<u>Allegations of FFC Eugene Dinkin re assass. plot</u>	5/19/64	Wash DC	S
144	CIA	2	Work hours at Soviet & Cuban consulates	5/19/64	Wash DC	S
45	SS	3A;3B;3C	Interview of Rev Walter McCann on April 30th	5/5/64	Wash DC	
55	FBI	3C	Lee Harvey Oswald	5/6/64	Los Angeles	
59	FBI	2	Arnold Louis Kessler	5/4/64	Wash DC	C
71	CIA	2	Tel call to US embassy, Canberra re planned assass	5/22/64	Wash DC	S
83	FBI	2	re claims of Manuel Santamarina Mendez aka Luis Fernandez Gonzalez	5/7/64	Wash DC	C
88	FBI	3C	Info concerning General Edwin Walker	5/21/64	Boston	
90	CIA	2	Khrushchev & Drew Pearson discussion re Oswald	5/27/64	Wash DC	S
91	FBI	3C	Letter to Atty. Genl. from Norman P. Michaud	4/23/64	Bureau Prisons	
92	FBI	3C	re: Norman P. Michaud; threat against LBJ.	1/31/64	Phoenix	
97	FBI	3C	Interview with Abraham Bolden	5/25/64	Chicago	
000	CIA	2	Mexican interrogation of Gilberto Alvarado	6/1/64	Wash DC	S
005	FBI	3B;3C	Interview of Mrs Lucille Labonte, Sudbury, Ontario	5/26/64	Wash DC	
006	FBI	2	re Charles Small, aka Smolikoff, (Mexican trip)	5/21/64	Wash DC	C
007	FBI	2	Oswald's Mexican trip; entry & departure	5/21/64	Wash DC	C
008	FBI	2	Oswald's Mexican trip; hotel registration	5/21/64	Wash DC	C
012	CIA	2	George and Jeanne DeMehrenschmidt	6/3/64	Wash DC	S
014	SS	3B;3C	memo Sorrels to Chief Rowley re Zapruder film	1/22/64	Dallas	
029	FBI	2	Oswald Mexican trip	5/12/64	Wash DC	C
030	FBI	1;3B	Statements of Reva Frank Bernstein	5/13/64	Wash DC	S
037	FBI	2	Mexican aspects of Oswald investigation	5/25/64	Wash DC	C
038	FBI	2	Mexican aspects of Oswald investigation	5/28/64	Wash DC	C
039	FBI	3C	re Charles William Deaton	5/21/64	New York	
041	CIA	2	Allegations re intell. Training School in Minsk	6/5/64	Wash DC	S
044	CIA	2	Information on Jack Ruby and associates	6/10/64	Wash DC	S
050	FBI	3C	Information on Harold R. Isaacs	5/22/64	Boston	
054	FBI	2	Lee Harvey Oswald; Luis Fernandez Gonzalez	6/10/64	Wash DC	S
055	FBI	2;3A;3B;3C	Cuban exile Groups and individuals (xeroxed)	6/11/64	Wash DC	S
059	CIA	2	Letter re assass., sent to Costa Rican embassy	6/12/64	Wash DC	S
96	CIA	2	Fascists and Nazis today. Paris, Albin Michel	6/9/64		
98	FBI	2;3B	Interviews of Capt. Voltz & Capt. Stutts	6/9/64	San Francisco C	